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Saturday Evening Post.
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Oxford Democrat

No. 45, Vol. 1, New Series. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, March 15, 1842. Old Series, No. 4, Vol. 9.

POETRY.

The Antiquity of Freedom.

BY WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

Here are old trees, tall oaks and gnarled pines,
That stream with gray grown mosses; here the ground
Was never trenched by spade, and flowers spring up
Unsown, and die ungathered. It is sweet
To linger here, among the flitting birds
And leaping squirrels, wandering brooks and winds
That shake the leaves, and scatter, as they pass,
A fragrance from the cedars thickly set
With pale blue berries. In these peaceful shades—
Peaceful, unpruned, immeasurably old—
My thoughts go up the long dim path of years,
Back to the earliest days of Liberty.

O FREEDOM! thou art not, as poets dream,
A fair young girl, with light and delicate limbs,
And wavy tresses gushing from the cap
With which the Roman master crowned his slave,
When he took off the gyves. A bearded man,
Armed to the teeth, art thou; one mailed hand
Grasps the broad shield, and one the sword; thy brow,
Glorious in beauty, though it be, is scarred
With tokens of old wars; thy massive limbs
Are strong with struggling. Power at thee has launched
His bolts, and with his lightnings smitten thee:
They could not quench the life thou hast from heaven.
Merciless Power has dug thy dungeon deep,
And his swart armorers, by a thousand fires,
Have forged thy chain; yet, while he deems thee bound,
The links are shivered, and the prison walls
Fall outward: terrible thou springest forth,
As springs the flame above a burning pile,
And shoutest to the nations, who return
Thy shoutings, while the pale oppressor flies.

Thy birthright was not given by human hands;
Thou wert twin-born with man. In pleasant fields,
While yet our race was few, thou sat'st with him
To tend the quiet flock, and watch the stars,
And teach the reed to utter simple airs.
Thou by his side, amid the tangled wood
Didst war upon the panther and the wolf,
Your only foes; and thou with him didst draw
The earliest furrows on the mountain side,
Soft with the Deluge. Tyranny himself,
Thy enemy, although of reverend look,
Hoary with many years, and far obeyed,
Is later born than thou; and as he meets
The grave defiance of thine elder eye,
The usurper trembles in his fastnesses.

Thou shalt wax stronger with the lapse of years,
But he shall fade into a feebler age—
Feebler, yet subtler; he shall weave his snares,
And spring them on thy careless steps, and clap
His withered hands, and from their ambush call
His hordes to fall upon thee. He shall send
Quaint mockers, forms of air and gallant mien,
To catch thy gaze, and utter graceful words,
To charm thine ear; while his sly imps, by stealth,
Twine round thee threads of steel, light thread on thread,
That grow to fetters; or bind down thy arms
With chains concealed in chaplets. Oh! not yet
May'st thou unbrace thy corslet, or lay by
Thy sword; not yet, O Freedom! close thy lids
In slumber; for thine enemy never sleeps,
And thou must watch and combat, till the day
Of the new earth and heaven. But wouldst thou rest
A while from tumult and the frauds of men,
These old and friendly solitudes invite
Thy visit. They, while yet the forest trees
Were young upon the unviolated earth,
And yet the moss-stains on the rock were new,
Beheld thy glorious childhood, and rejoiced.

POPULAR TALES.

From Frazer's Magazine.

SUNDAY NOON AT SEA.

"Thus said the rover
To his gallant crew,
Up with the black flag,
Down with the blue."

SEA SONG.

The breeze, during the night, continued strong and steady, and Saucy Sally having put her best foot foremost made a good leg during the last twelve hours of her career. At daylight one solitary sail was seen far away on the lee quarter—one of our impatient consorts, doubtless, of the late calm—her head was turned in a like direction with our own, yet she did not, like us, appear to be quite so anxious to make up for lost time; at all events, she did not show any thing like the quantity of drapery wherewith Saucy Sally was invested. Probably her captain was *paid by the month,* and felt no pressing inducement to urge him home. Whatever the motive, the stranger was under easy sail, whilst Saucy Sally was bowling cheerily along under a superfluity of *muslin,* every thing being *sweated* well up, and her sails standing like boards.

The joyous party of Saturday night had again assembled and done justice to their ample matutinal fare. Order and regularity were every where observable, and crew and passengers prepared to do reverence to that day, whose command to be kept holy was scrupulously adhered to by the excellent commander. The main deck awning was spread; the capstan, garnished with the glorious banner of Albion, was fitted to do duty for pulpit. As if in reverence of the sacred rites, the breeze, hitherto a fresh one, died away to a gentle air, propelling the floating sanctuary some two knots through the water. Saucy Sally sported royals and sky sails, with the lower foretop mast and foretop gallant studding sails braced just so far forward as to be cleverly full on the starboard tack. We had carried the south-east trade a long way across the equator, being, at the moment of which I now treat, Sunday 20th May, 18—, in latitude 14 deg. 5 min. north longitude 33 deg. west. Just as we were preparing to commence service, we passed close by the heel of a topmast. It was covered with barnacles, and was attended by three large varaconta and superb dolphin, which, for a brief space, paid their respects to our ship, ultimately, however, returning to the wave-worn spar. What reflections this fragment of a ship tended to awaken! Was the loss of her mast her sole mishap? or had the fated bark and her gallant band become the victims of the relentless deep? Or worse—far worse—were they even then, their goodly vessel stript of all her gay and lofty apparel, driving a sheer hulk at the mercy of the elements—no means left to gain the wished-for haven—no hope again to list the much loved voice of mother, brother,—wife—famine and thirst their consorts—a fearful death their anticipated doom! Was this the destiny of her of the broken topmast? The ocean blabs no secrets.

Prayers had been said, and Macsawney was just about to commence Blair's beautiful discourse "On the Disorder of the Passions," when Bosy, who was leaning now over that poop rail, now casting a glance to leeward, broke forth:—

"I ax pardon, captain, but the stranger craft has fetched our wake, set his fore-to-ga'nt sail, an' is walkin' up to us like winky."

"What distance is he?" asked Macsawney, without moving muscle or feature.

"I can just make out the roach of his fore course as he rises to the swell"

"Very good. Keep him in your eye, and when I've done service I'll take a look at him myself. Never mind him, gentlemen," said the skipper, with the utmost placidity to his passengers, who thronged the side to catch a glimpse of the stranger, "we'll ascertain who and what he is by and by. In the mean time, let me beg your attention to the fate of the envious Haman, which should prove a wholesome lesson to us all."

How far Macsawney benefitted by the powerful discourse, which he read with a clear and earnest voice, it would be difficult to tell, but, to judge by the leeward looks of his auditors, their thoughts were at least divided, and no sooner had the volume been closed than an eager rush toward the taffrail ensued. The captain, after carefully replacing his books and seeing the main deck in its usual position, ascended the poop ladder, followed by Mr. Snuffle and O'Donoghue.—The breeze had still more subsided, and the Saucy Sally drew her stately form lazily through the water. The stranger's hull was now clearly discernable, and instead of the scanty canvass which he had so lately shewn, he had now packed every stitch that he could set, which, to expedite his junction, he was most assiduously wetting.

"Humph!" ejaculated Macsawney, after a patient survey; "that fellow's more anxious to speak us than I am to exchange communications with him. His actions seems suspicious, to say the least, and as it's always best to be prepared, why it may be just as well to load the waist guns, (these were two ineffective short nine-pound gunades,) with round and canister, and to send the small arm-chest on deck. Mr. O'Donoghue, see to it, my man."

"Nivur fare, sir," responded the mate, as an Irishman invariably does,—"nivur fare, sir."—And away skipped O'Donoghue to execute his superior's command.

"Gentlemen," continued the captain, in the quiet, sententious manner which characterised him in every emergency, "I've seen some of you turn up the nellys and albatrosses sharp and sure; now, as there may be worse *kites* than them coming up astern, perhaps you would have no objection to a shot should they come beyond friendly hail."

The hint sufficed. A general move ensued, and rifle and fowling-piece were in instant requisition. When next I returned to the deck, I found the poop and main-deck awning furled, the ship still continued her course, but every practicable arrangement had been adopted for defence, provided our persevering pursuer meditated a hostile encounter.

"Ay, ay!" said Macsawney, rubbing his hands, as he glanced complacently at his mustering band; "this looks life-like. Mr. Snuffle, call the hands aft!"

The mate hastened to obey.

"My lads," said the captain, addressing his crew, "I need not tell you that the manœuvres of that fellow astern are something more than suspicious; should he turn out to be the craft I doubt he is, a knife at the throat or a walk of the plank is most likely to be our choic. Now, I have no fancy for either alternative, but am determined to fight the ship whilst one plank holds by another. You know my mind, lads, so you that are jolly boys will stand to it like trumps, and you, if there be any such among you, that feel qualmish, away with you to the coal-hole!"

Macsawney's oration was full as forcible as the most impressive harangue of the Roman Cicero; at least, it elicited as warm a response from his complacent auditors, who stood prepared to do his bidding in whatever manner he required.

"Thankee, thankee, my sons," said the skipper; "now, mind me, if this fellow means mischief, the first thing he'll do will be to order us to heave to. I shall obey; but, mark me, the moment the maintop sail is to the mast—her stun' sails, and man-royal, and sky-sail clue lines—whatever chances, there can be no harm in keeping the ship under easy working command. You understand me, my men? And now, as you value life, have ready ears and willing hands. Stations, lads, stations!"

By the time that these several dispositions had been made, the stranger, a beautiful brig, had approached within long gun-shot. We (that is, officers and passengers) were congregated upon the poop-deck, in anticipation of momentarily receiving an iron summons to round to. This, however, did not appear to be the part of the unknown's policy: and whilst he was fast drawing ahead, Macsawney, who carried on the duties of his ship as if she floated unquestioned mistress of the blue expanse, ordered eight bells (*having taken the sun*) to be struck, and invited his passengers to partake their customary meridian.—They were in the act of descending, when Bosy reported that the brig, having given a broad yaw to leeward, shewed Spanish colors at her peak. These were scarcely set, ere they were dipped, in indication that it was their wish to speak to us. The atrocities which have desecrated Spain's once imperial banner, coupled with the rakish loom of the stranger, and our proximity to the Cape de Verd Islands, the favorite resort of the lawless, caused us to survey him with a curiosity in which apprehension was not slightly mingled. Our doubts and fears were in course of solution, —for the *sal distant* Spaniard had now lessened his distance to a couple of hundred yards. A more exquisite hull it was impossible to look upon,—long, low, and of exceeding beam,—the bow round as an apple, with a cutwater sharp as a wedge, from which projected a female figure-head of the most graceful proportions. Every line was symmetry itself,—her bottom beautifully moulded, her copper bright as burnished gold, and her run clean and fine as the heels of a racer; in short, the very model of what an English nobleman's yacht should be. The capacity might amount to some three hundred tons. The beauty of the hull was fully equalled by the gear aloft, which was taunt, tapering, and well set up; the lower masts clean scraped and bright-varnished, with long heads painted white. He carried courses, topsails, with a slab reef to make them stand better,—topgallant-sails, foretopmast stay-sail jib, boom mainsail, a thundering ringtail, foretopmast, and foretop gallant studding sails; his royal yards were sent down, and his flying jib-boom housed; all his yards were remarkably square, his canvass well cut, and it was impossible to surpass the light, airy tracery of his masts, with all their mazy lines of superincumbent cordage. As we approximated, we gave our meteor flag to the breeze,—his Spanish ensign still floating at his peak. His lovely craft was in perfect command, and having drawn a little before our lee-beam, he immediately hailed.

"Ship, ahoy!"

"Hallo!" responded Macsawney.

"What ship's that?"

"The Saucy Sally. What brig's that?"

"The Vomito Prieto," was the answer.—"Where are you from?"

"The Cape of Good Hope."

"Heave to—heave to! I've intelligence to communicate."

"Ay, ay!" sung out Mac. "Cheerily, my lads, round in the weather main, and topsail braces. Foretop, there! down to'gallant stun'sail; in with big Ben; clap on the topmast stunsail downballo! That's it—with a will, men. So—o! Man royal and skysail clue fines!"

In a surprisingly short space, the Saucy Sally was reduced to top and top-gallant sails, jib, and spanker, the fore and main course hanging in the brails. The Vomito Pietro was still under sail, although, while our ship was obeying her injunctions, she had hauled up so sharp in the wind as not only to deaden her way, but to drop some short distance astern. Perceiving our maintopsail to the mast, he once more within hailing distance.

"Ship, ahoy! Send a boat aboard of me, d'ye hear?"

"Brig, ahoy!" shouted Mac. "No boat of mine leaves this ship. If you have any thing to communicate, send your own boat."

"Send your boat this instant, sir, or I'll fire into you!"

"Blaze away!" sung out the imperturable Scotchman. "Down on the decks, lads; you shall pepper him by and by."

A pause ensued; the vessels gradually separated; the Vomito Prieto hove to some sixty yards forward of the Sally's lee beam, and, without further ceremony, exchanged the Spanish ensign for the skull and marrowbones. At this moment, both vessels had nearly lost steerage way, the wind having fallen dead calm.

"We must be guided by circumstances," said the captain, addressing us; "but in no case must we allow them to obtain a footing upon our decks. Better go to the bottom like men than be flung into it like dogs. He will, no doubt, seek to board, under cover of his long guns. Let him try; but don't, I implore you, throw away a shot until each of you is sure of his man; every one they lose adds to our chance of escape."

The captain was right in his conjecture; for scarcely had he ceased speaking, ere Vomito, apparently satisfied with reconnoitering, launched both her quarter-boats full of men. No sooner had they touched the water, than they sent forth a wild yell, which, as fitting accompaniment, the roar of their long eighteen opened its deadly throat, happily without any material injury resulting. Emboldened by the non-return of fire, the boats, after brief conference under the Vomito's stern, commenced pulling, making somewhat of a sweep, apparently with the design of assailing the Saucy Sally on either quarter.

"Divide yourselves," continued the watchful Mac; "but, above all, be cool—be steady. Ah!" he exclaimed, rubbing his hands with great delight, "it would be a noble chance; I'll try it, by George: at the worst, it can but fail. Look alive a hand or two; easy off the weather, and haul in the lee, main braces: there's a cat's paw aloft,—the ship already feels it, and there will be more ere long. Jump aft, O'Donoghue, take the wheel, run the pirate alongside: and, d'ye mind me, let every mother's son of you, as he wishes to see kith and kin again, pay the strictest attention to my commands."

Circumstances had, indeed, altered the Scotchman's plans. At the very moment he was endeavoring to give a warm reception to the five-and-twenty or thirty wretches, armed to the teeth, fast approaching in the pirate's cutters,—at that very moment a light air swelled the Saucy Sally's sails. Like other tropical flaws, this air was extremely partial, and did not yet extend to the Vomito, which lay a motionless log on the water. Freshening in its course, at length it struck the guilty brig, but too late to save her from the grapple of the Saucy Sally, who was already speeding under its full influence. Two minutes sufficed to lay her along side, but few more to pour her resistless crew upon the corsair's decks; and whilst the main body battled the astonished ruffians, one or two secured the helm, and got the brig before the wind,—Saucy Sally bearing her faithful company, her passenger riflemen picking off the banditti with surprising accuracy. Discomfited on every hand, the survivors hurried below, leaving their trophy in the Sally's power. The boats, meanwhile, foiled almost in the moment of possession, rowed with all the energy of despair; but the breeze had once more set in strong and steady, and both the Saucy Sally and Vomito were dropping them fast. Their maniac yells rent the air, —the water flashed under the fury of their strokes, and the boats were urged onwards with a strength almost superhuman. At the moment when hope must have been all but dead within them, the Vomito suddenly hove up in the wind's eye.—Could it be? Had the merchantman failed, and were their comrades victors? They paused upon their oars, joining company, as if to ponder the course to be pursued. Brief was the space permitted for consideration. A plash, a stunning report, and an iron shower, sped its fatal flight, dashing the splintered oars from their nerveless grasp,—scattering, with one crash, the dying and the dead, with the shattered skiffs that bore them, in ruined fragments upon the devouring deep! One instant, and the welkin rung with the howl of despairing fiends; another, and nought was heard save the faint and passing struggle of mortal agony—fearful, but just retribution! Their own trusted weapons had been turned upon themselves; and O'Donoghue, by the mouth of their bonsted *Long Tom*, had sped them unannealed to their account.

Let me bring my narrative to a close. What was to be done with the pirate prize and her surviving crew? It was impossible for the Saucy Sally to spare hands to navigate her into port, and as to suffering her escape, it was not to be dreampt of.

"Thieves' law for thieves' claw!" said the captain. "These rascals, even when they do fall into the hands of our cruisers—and sorry am I to say the instances of late are rare—too often escape through some curst Old Bailey boggle.—Now, as it isn't the luck of every merchantman to catch a pirate, and as I'm a warm advocate of good old practices, why I'll e'en try back to the times of Blackbeard, and other worthies. Therefore, a long rope and a short shift; the gangway or the foreyard arm!"

I leave those who "sit at home at ease" to decide how far the practice of Macsawney's Jeddart justice is correct. To my thinking, were pirates strung up when and where taken, the sea would be clearer of them, and we story-tellers be deprived of one very attractive theme. In the present instance, to use the cant of some of Cromwell's Roundheads, *Phineas arose and executed judgement.*

The main hatch was opened; a portion of the hold was laid bare; tackle and falls were lashed to the mainstay; the heavy eighteen-pounder was swung aloft; the rope that suspended it was divided; the gun fell, head foremost, crushing through the bottom of the beautiful but evil Vomito Prieto. The water rushed wildly in; the captors withdrew. The corsairs were left to their doom, and ocean speedily and for ever shrouded them and their crimes from the ken of mortal eye.

Saucy Sally encountered no further adventure; but, in due course, dropped her anchor in the bosom of the silver Thames.

A CRUEL STRATAGEM.

Did you ever hear of "old Smith," that used to live away down east, during the early settlement of the country, now called Maine? Old Smith had lost several relations by the hands of the Indians, and had vowed eternal enmity to the whole race. He had been twice taken by the savage tribes, but contrived to escape from them, and killed several of their number. He sought every opportunity to do them mischief in any way. By this course he had become so exceedingly obnoxious to the red man, that they would not even kill him directly if they could, but were almost constantly on the watch to take him alive for the purpose of satisfying their vengeance by the infliction of the utmost torture that barbarity could invent. Smith was aware of this disposition of the savages, and was the less afraid of their bullets. It is reported that Smith was at one time engaged in splitting some pine logs for fence rails, and in the ardor of his employment had neglected his "look-out," till six Indians came upon him with a yell of exultation. The chief of the party whose name was Wahsoos, seized him by his arms, exclaiming, "Now Smit! now Smit! me got you." Smith saw it would be vain to resist, and assuming an air of composure, thus addressed his captor: "Now, Wahsoos, I will tell you what I will do: if you will now help me to split open this log, I will then go with you without any resistance: otherwise I will not walk a step and you will have to carry or kill me." The Indians now having him safe in their possession, and willing to save themselves trouble, agreed to help split the log, if he would tell them how. Smith had already opened one end of the log with a large wooden wedge, and renewing his blows on the wedge with a beetle, he directed them to take hold of the separated parts of the log, three on each side, and pull with all their might, while he should drive in the wedge. The red men were not without suspicions, but kept their eyes on Smith's motions, while they pulled at the sundered parts of the log. Every blow of Smith opened the crevice wider, which enabled the Indians to renew their hold by inserting their fingers deeper into the crevice, when Smith, slighily changing the direction of the beetle, struck on the side of the wedge, knocking it out of the log, which closing with great force, caught every foe by the hands, save one, who seeing the predicament of his companions, took to his heels; but was quickly brought down by Smith's long barrelled gun, which he had kept near him. The other five expected no mercy, and were not disappointed. Five blows from Smith's axe, silenced their death-song.

A year or more after this affair, Smith was returning one evening from an excursion, and passed near a bend of the Androscoggin river, about a mile above the falls, on which the Lewiston Mills are now located: it was nearly dark, and he discovered an Indian making a fire on a rock by the river bank. Smith saw through the business at once: the fire was for a beacon, to guide the landing of a strong party. With unerring aim, he shot the lone savage, who pitched into the water, and Smith quickly threw the fire and fire-brands after him; and then proceeded down to the falls, and there he soon kindled another fire on a projecting rock; and then retiring up the river bank a small distance, awaited the result. He soon heard the songs of a company of warriors, who had discovered the fire, and were steadily paddling towards it in high glee. Smith could hardly refrain from laughing aloud, as they neared the fatal beacon. The songs were suspended by surprise, at the rapid motion of their canoes, and the hoarse roar of the falls, revealed too late the dreadful truth. A brief death song uttered in savage yells, and the cries of several squaws and papooses, were all that preceded their last and dreadful plunge over the perpendicular falls.

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

BY AN EYE WITNESS.

The following particulars, which are strictly true, were gathered from Seargeant Buxton, an old man who served his country long and faithfully, and who after the war lived many years on my grandfather's farm in Connecticut.

The old man said that as he was standing on the hill, the night before the battle, Putnam came along and threw down some rails telling the soldiers to throw up the intrenchment pretty much as these rails lay. The soldiers went to work with great spirit, and "Old Put" passed on.—Buxton remained at the works all night, and in the morning hastened to join his regiment. You have probably seen it stated, in some of the many accounts of the battle, which you may have read, that one regiment, either through the cowardice of its colonel, or from some other motive, (probably not from any other motive,) kept aloof and did not enter the battle. Buxton (who was a seargeant in this regiment) says that every face in it but one was burning with impatience and anger. It was too much for Buxton; he stepped up to his captain and asked him, "whether or not, he should be considered as a deserter if he left the ranks of the cowardly rascal?" The captain told him that he had no authority to let him go, but that he would answer for it that no disgrace would ensue if he should do it. Buxton and a number more who heard this, immediately sprang from the ranks and ran with all speed to the intrenchment. They reached it just as their friends were preparing to fire the second time. A moment after entering, Buxton saw Gen. Putnam, who came along, and told him, himself, not to fire till the whites of the enemy's eyes were visable, and then to take deliberate aim, with a steady hand, and fire low; after that, to fire as fast as he could. He also saw, at a little distance, Warren standing in his farmer's frock, encouraging the men. A stillness reigned for a little while, and then came the word—fire!—They did so, and the next moment saw blood flowing in torrents. The effect was tremendous. "Oh! how they fell," exclaimed the old man as he related it. In an instant, eleven hundred men tumbled to the earth together, and lay struggling in the agonies of death.

Again the British fled, and again they rallied and poured into the entrenchment. Then came the desperate affray; and lastly to the Americans to "take care of themselves." They did so, and retreated in confusion over the Neck, across which cannon balls from the flotilla were constantly flying. As Buxton was passing with the rest, over the Neck, he saw ahead of him one of his townsmen. His first thought was, I'll go and speak to him, and he sprang forward to touch him. At that instant a cannon ball from the floating battery cut the man in two; Buxton leaped over his mangled body, and passed silently on. When the brave men were out of danger they met a great crowd of their countrymen loaded with arms and provisions for them. Buxton saw his own father leading a horse laden with eatables; he told what they were, and mentioned among the rest two large cheeses. He says that the excitement was intense. Old gray-headed men came riding in on their long-tailed mares, grasping their long muskets, and eagerly asking "where are they? where are they?" He says that the prevailing spirit was such that the crowd could hardly be prevented from rushing pell mell into Boston. If they had, the shock would have been most tremendous, for such a spirit nothing but death can quell.

TYPES *vs.* TROOPS.—Uncertainty in estimating present things and men holds more or less in all times; for in all times, even in those which seem most trivial and open to research, human society rests on inscrutably deep foundations, which he is, of all others, the most mistaken who fancies he has explored to the bottom. Series of causes are as tissues, or superfices of innumerable lines, extending in breadth as well as in length, and with a complexity which will foil and utterly bewilder the most assiduous computation. In fact, the wisest of us must, for the most part, judge like the simplest: estimate importance by mere magnitude. In this way it is, that conquerors and political revolutionists come to figure as so mighty in their influences; whereas truly there is no class of persons creating such an uproar in the world, who in the long run produce so very slight an impression on its affairs. When Tamerlane had finished building his pyramid of seventy thousand human skulls, and was seen standing at the gate of Damascus glittering in steel, with his battle-axe on his shoulder, till his fierce hosts filed out to new victories and new carnage, the pale on-looker might have fancied that nature was in her death-throes; for havoc and despair had taken possession of the earth, and the sun of manhood seemed setting in seas of blood. Yet, it might be, even on that very gala-day of Tamerlane, a little boy was playing ninepins on the streets of Mentz; whose history was more important to men than twenty Tamerlanes. The Tarter Khan, with his shaggy demons of the wilderness, passed away like a whirlwind, to be forgotten forever, and that German artisan has wrought a benefit which is yet immeasurably expanding itself through all countries and through all times. What are the conquests and expeditions of the whole corporation of Captains, compared with those moveable types of Johannes Faust?—*Carlyle.*

By the code of Napolean, no person can be incarcerated for debt after the age of 60 years, a law which is still in force, and a very humane and proper law it is.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 5, 1842.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, the appropriation bill providing in part for the expenditures of Government, was taken up, and passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Kavanagh, the resolve in favor of Rufus McIntire, was taken up. Mr. K. moved to fill up the blank with the sum of $1500. The motion prevailed. Mr. Stetson wished for further time to gain information on the subject, and moved to lay the resolve upon the table.

Messrs. Kavanagh and Bennett opposed this motion. They said the session was drawing near to a close, so that it was necessary to act as soon as possible upon the resolve. The report had been published a week or ten days. Senators certainly had had time enough to examine Mr. McIntire's claim.

The motion to lay upon the table was lost.

Mr. Stetson then said he should be compelled to vote against the resolve if further time was not given for its consideration.

Mr. Bennett made a statement of the facts in the case.

Mr. Leavitt then moved to strike out $1500 and inset $1000.

A motion to lay upon the table was now ruled to be in order, and the resolve and amendment, on motion of Mr. Leavitt, was laid upon the table, and Monday assigned.

Mr. Lane offered the following, Ordered, the House of Representatives concurring herein, that the Secretary of State cause to be complied, in one or more convenient volumes, with indexes, sixty sets of the unbound pamplets of general and special laws, and the resolves passed by the several Legislatures of the State prior to the year 1840; that the general laws, special laws, and resolves, be compiled in separate volumes, and that three volumes be deposited in the State library, ten in library of the Senate, and twenty in that of the House of Representatives. The order passed.

MONDAY, March 7.

Mr. Kavanagh moved to take up the report of the Committee on the apportionment of the Senate.

Mr. Smart moved that the report lay upon the table. He said the report was in accordance with the views of Judge Shepley. He wished for an opportunity to submit some remarks if any objections were to be made to the report.

Mr. Otis called for the yeas and nays on the acceptance of the report, which were ordered and are as follows: Yeas 20, Nays 4.

Mr. Kavanagh called up the resolve in favor of Rufus McIntire.

Mr. Leavitt moved to reconsider the vote whereby the blank was filled up with $1500, and called for the yeas and nays on the motion.

Mr. Kavanagh opposed the motion.

The motion to reconsider was lost by the following vote: Yeas 5, Nays 15.

The resolve was then passed to be engrossed by the following vote: Yeas 17, Nays 5.

Messrs. Bridgham, Ayer, and Humphrey, were appointed on the part of the Senate, on the joint committee for the new apportionment of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolve for the apportionment of representatives. Mr. B. proposed several amendments which were adopted, and the resolves were passed to be engrossed.

Legislation inexpedient—on two orders inquiring into the expediency of repealing certain parts of the militia law—on an order that all persons doing military duty may be conveyed over terries free of expense—on an order for repealing chapter 51, section 14 of the Revised Statutes.

TUESDAY, March 8.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, the vote passing to be engrossed the resolve apportioning Representatives, was reconsidered and amended, in regard to the towns of Cumberland and Falmouth, according to agreement of those towns—giving these towns separate representation for certain years.

WEDNESDAY, March 9.

Passed to be enacted—Bill to authorize the town of Madison to build a bridge across Pleasant river—bill additional to establish a Police Court Bangor—will accepting the surrender of the charter of the Washington County Bank—bill allowing additional fees to Coroners—bill incorporating the Sanford Manufacturing Company.

THURSDAY, March 10.

Mr. Kavanagh offered the following and the same had a passage: Ordered, That the Land Agent be requested to communicate to the Senate, the amount of the expenses incurred by the State in maintaining the civil posse, since the commencement of the year 1839: also the amount expended by the State in locating and constructing roads north of the military road leading from Mattanawcook to Houlton.

FRIDAY, March 11.

Laid upon the table—Resolve relating to the colonial trade with Great Britain—altering the method of advertising real estate for the non-payment of taxes.

Referred to the next Legislature—Petition of R. H. Gardiner, praying for an act of incorporation—of the inhabitants of the town of Fryeburg, praying that the toll may be free on certain bridges.

The bill altering the method of advertising real esteate for the non-payment of taxes was taken up on motion of Mr. Stetson, and the same was passed to be engrossed. The vote was afterwards, on motion of Mr. Farnsworth, reconsidered, and the bill laid on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, March 5.

Mr. Bellamy, of Kittery, by leave, laid on the table a Bill to provide for the taxation of Railroad property.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill accepting the surrender of the charter of the Washington County Bank, and for other purposes—to incorporate the Buckfield Machanic Association—Resolve in favor of the deaf and dumb, and blind.

Report of the State Valuation Committee, declaring legislation inexpedient, on the petition of the selectmen of Augusta, and of several other towns, came from the Senate, accepted. After some remarks between Messrs. Cony of Augusta and Otis of St. George, the Report on motion of the former gentlemen, was laid on the table.

MONDAY, March 7.

Resolve in relation to the late Adj't General, was read a scond time, the Senate amendment, concurred in, and the Resolve as amended, passed to be engrossed.

Passed to be enacted—bill additional concerning proceedings in civil action, and the powers of Justices of the Peace; to incorporate the Gardiner Mechanic Assiociation; to extend the time for closing the concerns of the Frankfort Bank; relating to Railroads.

Mr. Bradbury, of Calais, from the Select committee on the erection of certain monuments, reported a resolve relating to the State Burying Ground, and for the erection of certain monuments, which was once read and to-morrow assigned.

The Committee on Leave of Absence, reported that Mr. Lowell, of Abbot, may have leave of absence from and after Saturday next. Mr. Dunn, of Poland, moved to amend the Report, by inserting after Mr. "Lowell," and the remainder of the members of the Legislature. He thought all the members here, ought to have leave of absence from and after Saturday next—and as far as the *noisy* members were concerned, he would consent that they should go home now. Mr. Dunn subsequently withdrew his amendment—and the Report was accepted.

Resolve providing for amendments to the Constitution, in relation to Sheriffs and Registers of Probate. [Submitting the question to the people, whether the Constitution shall be so amended as to make these offices elective.]

Referred to the next Legislature—on an order in relation to granting a donation of land to the Maine Wesleyan Seminary—on petition of superintending school Committee of Brewer.

Mr. Weeks, of Clinton, called up the bill to encourage agriculture and dimished pauperism, (which exempts 25 acres of land and the buildings thereon, where the do not exceed in value $600, from attachment and execution for debts,) and the question was on its passage to be engrossed. Mr. Weeks addressed the house at considerable length, in support of the bill.

Mr. Sherburne, of Phillips, moved to strike out "25" and insert 50 acres. He advocated his amendment, on the ground of 50 acres being none too large for a farm in the country. The amendment was then adopted, 96 to 21.

Mr Drake, of Paris, moved to amend by providing that this amount of property should the be exempted for debts accruing before the passage of the act.

Mr. Smart, of Troy, opposed the amendment, and it was then lost. The bill then passed to be engrossed.

TUESDAY, March 8.

Finally passed—resolve providing for the location and valuation of certain public lands; authorizing the Land Agent to locate and open a State Road from the Aroostook to the St. John's River.

WEDNESDAY, March 9.

Passed to be enacted—bill to incorporate the Bucksport Mechanic Association—to incorporate the Franklin Mechanic Association—granting proprietors of certain lands forfeited to the State for non-payment of taxes further time to redeem the same—accepting the surrender of the charter of the St. Croix Bank—to extend the time for closing the concerns of the Bangor Commercial Bank.

THURSDAY, March 10.

Mr. Cony, of Augusta, moved to take up the motion to reconsider the vote accepting the report of the Committee on Interior Waters, of reference to the next Legislature, of the subject of granting toll upon the Kennebec Dam. Mr. C. advocated a reconsideration, and Mr. Dickerson, of Prospect, opposed it. *Lost*, 36 to 90.

FRIDAY, March. 11.

Resolve relating to amending the Constitution so as to provide that no judicial officer now in office, or hereafter appointed, shall hold his office beyond the age of seventy years, was read a second time. It was advocated by Messrs. Sewall, Bradbury, Osgood, Otis, Smart and Cony, and opposed by Messrs. Washburn, Baker, White and Paine. It was refused a passage, not two thirds voting in its favor, by the following vote: Yeas 105, Nays 63.

CONGRESSIONAL.

On Monday, in the Senate, the bill from the House, in relation to the Banks of the District, was take up, and was debated by Messrs. Bayard and Allen.

The Exchequer Bill—Mr. Talmadge's—was made the special order for Monday the 21st.

In the House Mr. Everett laid on the table an amendment to the apportionment bill—striking out the ratio of 68,000 and substituting 50,391, making a House of 305 members; and gave notice that, as a test between high and low ratios, he should move to strike out 50,391 and insert 70,680, making a House of 217 members.

The report of the retrenchment committee was again taken up and some progress made thereon.

Mr. W. C. Johnson offered a resolution to remove the desks. Objected to, and motion to suspend the rules negatived.

The general appropriation bill came next, but after proceeding a little while thereon, a quorum was found wanting and the House adjourned.

MEETING OF TWO GOVERNMENTS.—The Executive and Legislative Departments of the States of New York and Massachusetts, (says the Argus) held a meeting at Springfield, on Friday last, upon invitation of the Directors of the Western Rail-road. Governors Seward, of New York, and Davis, of Massachusetts, were present. The Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr. the President of the Massachusetts Senate, presided over the Convention of the two Legislatures—and formally introduced the Governors of the two States to each other. The meeting was addressed by Gov. Davis, who welcomed the New Yorkers to Mass. —which address was responded to by Gov. Seward. A collation was provided for the occasion —and the utmost harmony and good feelling prevailed throughout the whole day.

THE BLOOD OF CILLEY.

"Can all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from our hands?" is a question that appears to trouble those persons who had any thing to do with the murder of Jonathan Cilley. They are each one for himself endeavoring to get rid of the dreadful imputation which the affair leaves upon their fame. Mr. Wise says, that he was not to blame; Mr. Clay says that he was not to blame; and Mr. Graves says, that allusion to the subject "tears open afresh wounds but partially healed by time."

Our readers are perhaps aware that a long correspondence has recently taken place in regard to the subject. A few weeks since, a Boston journal stated that Mr. Clay of Kentucky, had instigated and abetted Graves in his murderous designs upon the unfortunate Cilley. The charge was founded upon certain observations made by Mr. Wise in the House of Representatives, during the discussion of the resolutions censuring Mr. Adams. Having been circulated pretty generally by the newspapers, Mr. Clay has thought it necessary to publish a contradiction.

He has caused to appear in the National Intelligencer, a letter from Mr. Graves, and statements by Charles King and Reverdy Johnson, detailing the history of his connection with the matter. Mr. Graves says to Mr. Clay:

"It is utterly untrue that you ever exhibited to me any wish that the meeting should take place. I believe I had no friend in Washington who more regretted it. I recollect, after the affair, when we met at our boarding house, you seemed to sympathise most deeply with me in my misfortune. You wept, and were unable to utter a word."

The substance of what Messrs. King and Johnson state is, that Mr. Clay appeared greatly distressed when he heard that the duel would take place, and that he was earnest in suggesting methods by which it might be prevented. It appears, however, that the day before the parties met, he was unwilling to take an active part in arresting the pregress of the quarrel. Describing an interview at Mr. Clay's lodgings, Mr. King says:

"Mr. Johnson and myself then represented to Mr. Clay, in the strongest manner we could, the enormity of permitting two gentlemen to fight in a quarrel which did not concern them, and appealed to him, not less as a friend of Mr. Graves, than out of regard to Mr. Webb—who, we told him, felt that it would be the deepest wrong and injury to him that others should peril life in his cause—to aid us in arresting the duel.

"Mr. Clay replied, in substance, that we saw how he was situated. Mr. Graves had consulted him. He ought not, he said, to have been consulted; but having been, the honor of his friend, who was the challenger, might be compromised by any advance on his (Clay's) part to arrest the progress of the affair. He either showed to, or explained to us the correspondence of the challenge and acceptance, and the terms, &c., and assured us that the meeting could not take place the next day as Mr. Graves had no rifle, and that next morning we could have enough time for interference, if we chose to interfere.—It was now past six o'clock in the evening, and we left Mr. Clay, saying we would keep him advised of our proceedings."

Mr. Wise not deeming these accounts just in every particular, transmits a statement to Mr. Graves, through the columns of the National Intelligencer, giving a complete history of the events of the duel, and showing how far Mr. Clay was concerned in bringing it about. As this last point is the only one in which the public is now interested, we copy that part of his statement which refers to it:— *N. Y. Post.*

"About 10 o'clock the next morning, of Friday, the 23d, you called at my boarding house, (Mrs. Queen's) Pennsylvania avenue, and again brought with you a challenge already drawn, and requested me to bear it. You said that nothing had occurred to change your determination, and you could see no alternative. You submitted to me the form of the challenge which you had drawn. You remarked that there were two points of controversy with Mr. Cilley, to wit:

"1st. The point of VERACITY: Whether he did not say to you what you alleged he said in your verbal interview with him. This he had denied in his first note, after requesting you to ask for it in writing.

"2d. The point of HONOR: In refusing to give you in writing satisfactory reasons for declining to receive at your hands a note from Col. Webb.

The first was the point which seemed to weigh most in your mind, and I concurred with you that *it* was the ground on which you could be justifiable in calling Mr. Cilley to the field.—Your challenge, at that time, was drawn conformably to this view. It was, you know, afterwards destroyed, and I have no copy of it now; but speaking from recollection, its substance was a call upon Mr. Cilley *for denying your statement of what he had said, after admitting it to you, and requesting you to call on him for it in writing.*

I admitted that this was your true cause of quarrel, but demurred to bearing the challenge, and still urged that something might still be done to avoid it. I thought that Webb ought not to allow you to fight Mr. Cilley, or to be involved in a challenge on his account, and that he might demand to take your place. You seemed to think that it was no longer Webb's, but your own affair; that your word was disputed and denied as well as his character doubted. We discussed this question some time, and you at last insisted that I should accompany you to Mr. Clay's room, and be guided by his counsel in the matter. You boarded at the same house with him —at Mrs. Hill's, a few doors from Mrs Queen's. I went with you to his room, about 11 o'clock, A. M. on Friday, the 23d, and we found him alone.

You submitted to him in my presence whether there was any alternative then for you but to challenge Mr. Cilley. He promptly responded that you had no other course left. You then submitted to him the form of the challenge you had drawn. He read it, and did not approve it, and said that your true point of challenge was, that Mr. Cilley had refused to receive the note of Col. Webb, which you had borne, and had refused also to assign such reasons as would exonerate you from responsibility. I immediately debated this point with him, as to the true cause of dispute; but he persisted in his opinion, took the challenge you had drawn, threw it aside, and with his own hand and pen, wrote the following, to wit:

'Washington City, February 23, 1838.

'As you have declined accepting a communication which I bore to you from Col. Webb, and as by your note of yesterday you have refused to decline on ground which would exonerate me from all responsibility growing out of the affair, I am left no other alternative, but to ask that satisfaction which is recognised among gentlemen. My friend, Hon. Henry A. Wise, is authorised to make the arrangements suitable to the occasion. Your obedient servant,

'W. J. GRAVES.

'Hon. J. Cilley.'

You accepted this form, and adopted it in lieu of your own, copied it in your hand-writing, destroyed the manuscript of Mr. Clay, and then insisted that I should immediately bear it to Mr. Cilley. Mr. Clay added his persuasion to yours, and I was prevailed on to bear it to Mr. Cilley, which I did a little before 12 o'clock M. on that day."

IS THE BANKRUPT LAW CONSTITUTIONAL?—In the District Court, yesterday, several questions were raised of great importance to all who are interested in the Bankrupt law, either as applicants for the benefit of it, or as opposing creditors. The case in which the objections came up was that of Augusta Zarega.

The first point raised was, that the Commissioners under the law had no power to administer the oath to the petition. Second—That the petition did no state specifically the residence of each member of a creditor firm, but only described the firm as of this city, whereas one member of it resided in Brooklyn, and one in Germany. Third—That property held under a levy by the Sheriff was not described as property of the bankrupt. Fourth—That the petition did not specify, as the law requires, each article of family clothing belonging to the applicant. Fifth—That the court can have no jurisdiction, under the Constitution, in case of bankruptcy;—and, Sixth, That the law is not Constitutional.

The two last mentioned points were those most seriously contested, and which will undoubtedly be carried for final decision to the Supreme Court of the United States. From various intimations which fell from Judge Betts in the course of the argument, we infer that his opinion is in favor of the constitutionality of the law.

We understand, also, that similar objections will be more fully argued in the case of the Josephs. The decision of the Court may not be pronouced under two or three days. There appears to be but little less anxiety in reference to the decision of these questions than the original passage of the law in Congress.—*New York Sun of the 3d.*

PRIVATE BANKING.—In the midst of the confusion which has followed the collapse of the credit system at Philadelphia those who have money are puzzled where to put it. We have heard of several instances of persons sending to this city to make deposits in our banks, but this occasions delay and inconvenience. A new scheme is proposed in one of the Philadelphia papers. Two private bankers have advertised that they will keep the money of those who want a place of deposite, on condition of being paid for the trouble and responsibility of taking care of it. The Pennsylvanian, which mentions the fact, remarks that they have taken the plan of the Bank of Hamburg.—*New York Post.*

"Thus, from deposits amounting monthly to $100, 1-2 per cent. is deducted; from deposits of $500 to 1000, 1-4 per cent.; from deposits of $1000 and upwards 1-8 per cent. The success of this plan of keeping money has been fully tested in Europe, and is the safest possible for depositors, who look not for interest from their deposits, but simply desire that it shall be safely kept.—No institution can pay interest on deposits or receive them without commission, and hold them subject to demand and except by loaning them to third parties, and thus incurring more or less risk, according to the nature of the security on which the loans are made. The only risk on the plan of the Hamburg Bank, is that which equally attends every trust of property to the hands of another party—namely, the standing and character of that party."

The subjoined letter has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, directed to the Collectors of the Custom Houses:

Treasury Department, Feb. 21, 1842.

SIR—The interests of the government require that the officers engaged in the revenue service should be men whose character for sobriety, skill, and vigilance, is above all suspicion. It is feared that in some instances this may not be the case, and the object of this letter is to request you to inform me whether the character of those officers with whom you are acquainted is such as fully to meet the requisitions above mentioned. If you know any one who is wanting in sobriety, skill, or vigilance, you will make known without reserve his deficiencies, so that a timely corrective may be applied.

I am respectfully your obedient servant,

W. FORWARD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Collector of the Custom House at—.

A GOOD ONE—THE CREDIT SYSTEM.—In Barre, Mass. says the Gazette, a lady with a sweet face and remarkably tempting pair of lips entered one of our shops a few days since, and after examining some articles, inquired the price of a nice pair of mits. The shopkeeper had almost lost himself in gazing at the ruby portals through which came the little musical voice. "Miss," said he, "you may have them for a kiss."—"Agreed," replied the lady, the blush on her cheek eclipsed by the sparkle in her eye: "agreed, and as I see you give credit here, you may charge it on your books and collect it in the best way you can!" Smiling enough on the confused clerk to pay half the debt, she pocketed the purchase and tripped gaily on.

The Post Office at North Scarboro' (Me.) has been discontinued.

HONESTY AND JUSTICE.—He only is worthy of esteem that knows what is just and honest, and dares do it—that is master of his own passions, and scorns to be a slave to another's. Such a one, in the lowest poverty, is a far better man, and merits more respect than those gay things who owe all their greatness and reputation to their rentals and revenues.—*Dr. Fuller.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MARCH 15, 1842.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES. The London Observer says, it is hinted by some influential parties in the city, to whom full credit is due, that there is something more in the wind than meets the eye in the simultaneous departure of the fleet of steamers destined to ply on the West India station, in the conveyance of the mails, passengers, &c. to and from her Majesty's colonial possessions in the direction alluded to.

Each of these fine ships could, with a little alteration, accommodate 1000 men. It further states, that the destination of most of these vessels of war, now getting ready for sea, will be the American Station. It intimidates that these Steam ships may be found in company with the British men-of-war, on the American coast: and, that, should the American Executive refuse to adjust the Boundary Question, John Bull may use other measures than soft persuasion.

Some of the other English papers throw out allusions, in regard to the proposed visit of the British Special Minister to the United States. One intimates that the important question of the right of search may prove to be an embarrassing one and must be settled as England demands it should be. The right of search is indeed an important question, and one that ought to be immediately settled; but we apprehend there are two sides to this question as well as to all others, and we trust that our country will yield to nothing but what is clearly right. The search of American vessels by British cruizers has proved to be very vexatious, and it is due the flag of our nation that the question should be promptly adjusted, with a strict regard to its rights, and without yielding one single iota to the arrogant demands of John Bull, although he may seek to intimidate our Government by a pompous array of his Bull Dogs with their grinning teeth, along our coast. The flag of a nation must ever protect her vessels unless they engage in violation of international laws; and we do not hear that in the cases of search by British cruisers, there is any evidence to show that such has been the course of the American vessels. The American captain in Vera Cruz, who returned to his boat, an officer of a British man-of-war, who came on board his vessel on the pretence of searching for impressed British seamen, did perfectly right. We must not yield to others, what we would not ask ourselves.

We observe that the Governor of Massachusetts has addressed a message to the Lesislature in regard to the North Eastern Boundary. It speaks particularly of the proposed visit of Lord Ashburnton to this country. The Governor is unequivocal in regard to the right of this State to the territory in dispute, and decided that the course of Massachusetts will be to stand by Maine in defence of her right to every inch of the soil; but intimates the favor of an honorable compromise, if it can be accomplished.

MR. CLAY, wishing probably to leave the scenes of a life's labors with some redeeming act by which he may be remembered, has introduced in the Senate resolutions declaring, what every one is aware of, that there should be retrenchment and reform introduced in the Government. He has made some speeches upon the subject, and it only remains for his followers to fulfil what he says, as the Democrats have declared that they will go as far as the Whigs will go in retrenching and reforming. But the whole business, like the promises of the party, will turn out a humbug, for, as Mr. Benton remarked, it is as natural for the Whigs to plunge into extravagance, and go to taxing the people, as it is for young ducks to go into the water. Mr. Clay stands in the Senate, with a tax bill in one hand, and retrenchment resolutions in the other. The House has saved the country $3000, by cutting down the salaries of a number of clerks, and expended $40,000, in debating it. Mr. Clay's humbugging will be similar, and the "father of taxation," will retire from the Senate under cover of a small battery of "retrenchment" and "reform," which has been so long promised to the people.

☞A bill is before the Legislature of Massachusetts to repeal all laws against usury. When money, like merchandize, can come into market on the principle of free competition, shavers and sharpers will be driven out by honest dealers. Now they have the highway, like some others who shall be nameless, so far as selling money above the rate of interest fixed by law is concerned. Why should not money be unrestrained as to price, or per centum, by law, as well as merchandize?

DIGNIFIED. The Senators of the Ohio Legislature relieve the weight of their arduous duties by an occasional game of fisticuffs. At a recent fight, Senator Barclay was [illegible] pretty severely by Senator Clark, the face of the former being "cut up," and his eyes "bunged up," pretty essentially.

Singular prediction. The eccentric and well known Lorenzo Dow, an itinerant preacher of the Methodist church, some time before his death, predicted, that in 1842, England would have no King, and the United States no President—an extremely mild winter and very hard times. He couldn't have guessed much nearer the truth.

The oldest members. Messrs. King and Benton are the oldest members of the U. S. Senate—the first having represented Alabama, and the second Missouri, from the introduction of their respective States into the Union.

☞The Lowell Advertiser says—"We want protection against our own wicked and foolish habits, from a vicious fluctuating currency, and a *bloated* 'credit system,' full as much as against *foreign* manufactures."

NEW HAMPSH

The election in this St
last Tuesday. In 74 tow
regularly nominated Dem
982; Stevens, the Feder
and others, 4,483; Hubba

There was some disaffe
which appears to have be
vicinity, in regard to the r
Patriot, after having given
and inserted his name at t
ticket, a few weeks before
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Sheldon Hobbs, Co. of
Thomas Todd, Cumber
Hermon Stevens, Linco
John W. Dana, Oxford,
P. C. Johnson, Kennebe
Moses Sherburn, Frank
Asa Clark, Somerset, N
Benjamin Griffin, Wald
Abraham S. Patten, Pis
Isaac C. Haynes, Peno
John Lee, Hancock, Bu
Aaron L. Raymond, W
Leonard Pierce, Aroost

The Convention also
Committee, consisting of
Wells; Robert A. Cony
Wyman B. S. Moore.

The Committee having
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Washington 9, Kennebec
Penobscot 14, Waldo 13,
roostook 3.

Oxford County is divide
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Canton and Peru 1, Buck
numbered two 1, Paris and
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Porter, Hiram and Brownfi
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TROUBLE WITH THE ES
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The members of the
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An English paper says
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A recent philosopher
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April the 7th has bee
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He who tells you the
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The amount of Trea
1, was $8,539,115.

GENERAL JACKSO
of his age on the 8th

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The election in this State for Governor took place last Tuesday. In 74 towns heard from, Hubbard, the regularly nominated Democratic candidate, has 11,982; Stevens, the Federal candidate, 5,717; White and others, 4,483; Hubbard's marjority over all, 1,830.

There was some disaffection among the Democrats, which appears to have been confined to Concord and vicinity, in regard to the rights of corporations. Hill's Patriot, after having given in its support for Hubbard, and inserted his name at the head of the Democratic ticket, a few weeks before the election, pulled down its flag and run up that of a man by the name of White, who subsequently declined being considered a candidate. Every other Democratic paper in the State supported the regularly nominated candidate. The result has been some falling off of the Democratic vote, but not enough to prevent Hubbard's election by a handsome majority.

The Senate and House will be Democratic, as usual.

The Democratic members of the Legislature have held a Convention, at which it was decided that a Democratic State Convention be holden in the city of Bangor, in June next, to nominate a candidate for Governor. A State Committee for the current year was chosen as follows:

Sheldon Hobbs, Co. of York, N. Berwick.
Thomas Todd, Cumberland. Portland.
Hermon Stevens, Lincoln, East Thomaston.
John W. Dana, Oxford, Fryeburg.
P. C. Johnson, Kennebec, Augusta.
Moses Sherburn, Franklin, Strong.
Asa Clark, Somerset, Norridgewock.
Benjamin Griffin, Waldo, Belfast.
Abraham S. Patten, Piscataquis, Dover.
Isaac C. Haynes, Penobscot, Bangor.
John Lee, Hancock, Bucksport.
Aaron L. Raymond, Washington, Machias.
Leonard Pierce, Aroostook, Houlton.

The Convention also chose a Central Executive Committee, consisting of Dr. A. Nourse; Samuel Wells; Robert A. Cony; James W. Bradbury and Wyman B. S. Moore.

The Committee having under their charge the apportionment of the 151 Representatives, have reported, and assigned to each County the following number:—

York 16, Cumberland 20, Lincoln 19, Hancock 9, Washington 9, Kennebec 16, Oxford 12, Somerset 10, Penobscot 14, Waldo 13, Piscataquis 4, Franklin 6, Aroostook 3.

Oxford County is divided as follows:—Livermore 1, Turner and Hebron 1, Oxford and Norway 1, Hartford, Canton and Peru 1, Buckfield, Sumner and township numbered two 1, Paris and Woodstock 1, Dixfield, Mexico and Rumford 1, Bethel, Greenwood and Albany 1, Porter, Hiram and Brownfield 1, Fryeburg, Lovell, Stow and Stoneham 1, Waterford, Sweden, and Denmark 1, Andover, Newry, Gilead, Roxbury, Byron, Fryeburg Academy Grant, Batchelder's Grant, Riley, Howard's Gore, Hamlin's Grant, township A, number two, township B, township C, Andover North Surplus, townships number five, second range, number five, first range, and number four, first range, together with all the remaining territory in Oxford county not included in any other district, 1.

TROUBLE WITH THE ENGLISH STEAMERS IN HAVANA.—Capt. Morris, of the U. S. Brig Hayne, at Charleston, reports that when he left Havana, on the 15th ult., there was considerable excitement there, owing to a difference of opinion or some other difference between the Governor General and the British Steam Packet. The latter was going off without passing her mails through the Post Office, according to the laws of the place. She was stopped, and the Governor General said or swore that if she moved out he would sink her as she passed the Mofo. The matter was still unadjusted when the Hayne left—the British steamer was lying very quiet, and no one knew how it would end. Rumor said the Governor General had sent the Captain word, that unless he complied with the laws, he should imprison them forthwith. There are the seeds of trouble in this, and we may as well keep an eye on the progress of British 'enterprise' in Cuba. It is quite as interesting as their doings in China just now.

Progress of liberal principles. A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature of Michigan, providing that the religious belief of a man shall, in no case, affect his competency as a witness in any court of justice, in that State.

"*A Blacksmith,*" says the Boston Post, "writes to us that he is amused to see how anxious almost every man appears to be for the *reform* of his *neighbor*, being *perfectly satisfied with himself.*"

A new way to raise Cotton. Some of our northern manufacturers have been "*cyphering*" a little, and find that a pound of ice will buy a pound of East India cotton.

At a currency meeting in Baltimore last week, a resolution was adopted raising a committee of *ten thousand men* to go the Senate, at Annapolis, and compel them to pass the resumption bill.

The members of the Mississippi Legislature throw ink stands at each other when other arguments fail.—A. M. Murchison, attempting the feat recently, missed his mark, and struck another member.

An English paper says that the people are so dull in the State of Vermont, that it takes ten men to make a joke. At Plattsburg, the British found that ten times that number of Vermonters was no joke!

A recent philosopher discloses a method to avoid being dunned! "How? how?" is asked by thousands. ☞*Never run in debt.*

☞When an individual in Massachusetts wishes to drink, he goes to a grocery, purchases a glass of water, and asks for the "stiffening."

Duff Green is in London, and has been writing in the Morning Chronicle. He is as full of schemes always as an oyester of meat.

April the 7th has been appointed by the Governor and Council of this State, for the annual fast.

Massachusetts. The town elections in Massachusetts, indicate the steady progress of Democratic principles.

We learn that the Legislature will terminate their present Session to-day or to-morrow.

He who tells you the faults of others, intends to tell others of your faults.

The amount of Treasury notes outstanding March 1, was $8,530,115.

GENERAL JACKSON entered upon the 76 year of his age on the 8th instant.

The Rochester Evening Post of Friday evening has the following. The Democrat of the same place, of Friday and Saturday morning, has not a word upon the subject, and the whole may be a Fish River romance, to which the last paragraph is indeed extremely like:

Another McLeod Affair —The Lockport Democrat of the 2d inst., states that "a man named Hogan was arrested and brought before Mr. Leonard, Justice of the village, yesterday, on the charge of participating in the burning of the Caroline. The examination was not concluded when our paper went to press."

In addition we have been permitted to peruse a private letter to a Canadian exile in this city, of the same date, from which the following is an extract:—

John Sheridan Hogan, one of the Caroline invaders, *about whom there can be no mistake,* has been arrested, and will doubtless be committed to take his trial for the part he took in the Schlosser murders. I am told he is clerk to the Sheriff of the Gore District, who was McNabb's Lieutenant-Colonel, opposite Navy Island, and that he was formerly in McNabb's Law office, and acted as his secretary while at Chippewa, in 1838. He is a good-looking, bold, manly little fellow: tory and *game* to the backbone!

This will revive the whole question involved in the celebrated McLeod case. A more important movement has not taken place for some time. Hogan is one who, we are told, freely admits his connexion with the Caroline outrage, and throws himself on the protection of the British government.

Additional. We learn that Mr. Hogan is a native of Ireland—that he was recently in this city, and stopped several days at the National Hotel, where he expressed some fears lest he should be arrested and detained—and that his companion was Mr. John William Aikman, a son of Michael Aikman, a tory member of the late U. C. Parliament.

We are even further informed that even Sir Allan McNab actually passed through this State lately, and has left for London by way of Boston!

The Albany Argus says of the above—"If our recollection serves us, Hogan is the name of one of the 'cutting out' party, whose affidavit helped to exculpate McLeod, or, as was said at the time, to read McLeod out of the boats. We shall see what comes of it."

Since the above was put in type, we learn from the Rochester Post of Saturday, that Hogan was set free on the Wednesday previous, on the ground of a defect in the warrant. No further proceedings had been instituted against him.

LIFE IN NEW YORK.

SEDUCTION AND DESERTION.

The New York Tattler tells the following story:—

A watchman found a young girl in the streets last night who told him she was houseless and hungry, and that if she was not immediately taken to some place of refuge, she feared she might die in the course of the night.

Accordingly the watchman conveyed her to the station house, provided her with food, and brought her this morning before Justice Merritt, where she presented a picture of misery we have seldom seen equalled.

That is to say, she was enveloped in a covering of filthy rags,—the worm of hunger had gnawed her delicate cheek to the bone—her lips were puckered up with famine—her beautiful hair hung about her in dishevelled masses—and misery and despair sat grimly enthorned in her sweet blue eye, and on her fair but wrinkled forehead.

Her tale was simple. She stated that her name was Emma Pennell—that her parents and friends were wealthy, and highly respectable residents of Baltimore—that she was but seventeen years old—that some months since, a gentleman named T——s, who is a broker in Wall street, induced her to accompany him to Philadelphia, under promise of marriage—that he there seduced her, then brought her to this city, where he for a while kept, and then deserted her.

After that she supported herself for a time by pawning her clothes, but when her little stock was exhausted—hunger—all but infamy followed; and such was her state of wretchedness, misery and destitution when she was taken before the magistrate at the police office this morning.

Emma Pennell, in spite of her rags, and her sorrows and the wear and tear of famine on her pale face and fragile form, bore every evidence of having been a beautiful and an accomplsihed girl—such an one indeed as might well have been the pride of a family circle. But alas, her too confiding heart, which could imagine no evil in others, opened the way for the approaches of a villain, and she is now ruined—lost, for we fear she can never recover, but will soon seek a last and abiding refuge in the welcome arms of that hope of the unfortunate—the mighty soother, death.

ALEXANDER BARING, LORD ASHBURTON, who has been appointed a special envoy from Great Britain to this country, was, until lately, a member of the House of Baring, Brothers & Co., and was raised to the peerage in the year 1835. He is now 61 years of age. He married a daughter of Mr. Bingham, of Philadelphia, one of the wealthiest men this country has produced. His brother, Henry Baring, also married a daughter of Mr. Bingham. The fortune of these ladies at the time of their marriage was about $500,000 each. Since when it has been greatly enhanced in value by the rise of real estate in this country. Their father owned 2,000,000 acres of land in the State of Maine, and large tracts in this State and Pennsylvania The hotel known as Head's Mansion House, in Philadelphia, was his private residence in that city. Binghampton, in Broome county, New York, was also named for him.

Lord Ashburton is the second son of the late Sir Francis Baring, an eminent London merchant, who was descended from an old family in Devonshire, and was often consulted by Pitt in relation to commercial affairs. His house is known to the merchants of the whole civilized world, and attracted much notice from the public in general, when he placed himself at the head of the great French loan, and appeared, on this occasion, at the Co[n]gress of [A]ix-la-Capelle, in 1818. The conditions of [th]ous, and made his [n]ame rope.

Ashburton can use his pen with advantage—a respectable place among writers on in Economy, by his Inquiry into the Causes and Consequences of the Orders in Council, published in 1808.—*Troy Whig.*

CURIOUS CLOCK.—The most curious thing in the cathedral of Lubec, is a clock of singular construction, and very high antiquity. It is calculated to answer astronomical purposes, representing the places of the sun and moon in the ecliptic, the moon's age, perpetual almanac, and many other contrivances. The clock, as an inscription sets forth, was placed in the church on Candlemas day, in 1605.

Over the face of it appears an image of our Savior, and on either side of the image are folding doors, so constructed as to fly open every day when the clock strikes 12. At this hour, a set of figures representing the twelve Apostles come out from the door on the left hand of the image, and pass in review before it, each figure making its obeisance by bowing as it passes before that of our Savior, and afterwards entering the doors on the right hand. When the procession terminates, the doors close.—*Clark's Travels in Scandinavia.*

ICE.—There is a company from Boston engaged at present in getting out ice at Lake Sebago. They are now busied in erecting an Ice house on the shore of the lower or eastern bay, in Windham, near the "Outlet" of the lake, and in which they intend storing the "icy treasure" until the opening of the C. & O. Canal in the spring, whence it is to be transported to Portland, and conveyed thence on board the Company's vessels in the bay. The facilities for getting out ice at this place are said to be unsurpassed, and it is confidently expected the Company will be able to cut and store from two to three hundred tons per day.—*Cultivator.*

GREAT CORPORATION.—The Philadelphia Gazette states that a bill is now under discussion in the Legislature for the creation of the "Pennsylvania Canal and Rail Road Company, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg." It is understood this company will purchase all the public improvements belonging to the State, and manage them as the eastern people do their corporations. The capital proposed is $10,000,000 in 10,000 shares at $1000 each. The names of Geo. M. Dallas, Benj. W. Richards, and Evans Rogers, of Philadelphia; Hurmar Denny and Wm. Wilkins, of Pittsburg, and Chas. M. Reed, of Erie, are inserted as commissioners.—*Argus.*

STAGE ACCIDENT. The White Mountain Stage met with an accident on Saturday last, by which the horses attached were drowned. The accident occurred between Fryeburg and Conway, on a meadow, over which is thrown a bridge. The meadow being flooded, on entering upon the bridge, it was found that the logs were made loose by the swelling waters. There were but two horses in the team on this part of the route—and they became frightened at their unstable footing, and wheeling round, disengaged themselves from the carriage, plunged into the water, A gentleman was the only passenger in the stage, by whose aid, with that of the driver, Mr. JOHN SMITH, the mails, &c. were saved. It was a Providential circumstance, that the horses freed themselves from the coach—else, very likely, it would have been dashed into the overflowing waters, and Mr. Smith and his passenger have lost their lives.—*Argus.*

WAR BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND PERU.—Advices from Valparaiso to the 30th of November, state that Gen. Gamarra, President of Peru, had penetrated into the Republic of Bolivia, in order to suppress a movement there in favor of Ex-President Santa Cruz. Gen. Bolivia, the acting President of Bolivia, therefore declared war against Peru, and at the last accounts Gamarra would be obliged to retire.

MR. VAN BUREN was tendered the compliment of a public dinner by the city authorities of Charleston, S. C., and also by the Democrats of the same city, but he answered that the rule he had laid down for his present tour compelled him to decline. He left Charleston for the interior on the 3d inst.

Hint to Doctors.—The following resolution was adopted at a Temperance meeting in New York, on the 22d ult:—

"*Resolved,* That it is the positive duty of the physician to sustain the cause of temperance, both by *precept* and *example.*"

All the surplus patriotism of Congress (says a Whig paper) is now expended on the small potato reform. A resolution to direct the Messengers to sweep the galleries six times a day for pins that may be dropped there: or to bind the members to walk in their stockings on the dirty carpets, for fear of wearing them out, now absorbs all the time and energies of our congregated wisdom.

Hon. J. J. Crittenden has been elected by the Legislature of Kentucky, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Henry Clay.

We have received the proceedings of the Oxford County Washingtonian Temperance Convention but too late for this week's paper. It will appear in our next.

DIED.

In this town, Hannah, daughter of Mr. Wm. Swan, aged 7 years.

In Canton, Mrs. Sarah W. Treat, wife of Capt. E. Treat.

Emancipation.

THIS may certify that I have given to my son Benjamin Franklin Howe, a minor, his time, to trade and act for himself; and I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.
JESSE HOWE.
Attest,—HENRY HOWE.
Feb 3, 1842. 45

Early Spring Information.

TO any person or persons wishing for a pleasant situation for a House Lot and Garden near the Factory and Paper Mill, at South Paris, either Professional, Merchant, or Mechanic, can be accommodated, from one to five hundred, by applying to THOMAS CROCKER, ESQ Paris Hill, or WILLIAM STOWELL.
South Paris, March, 14th, 1842. 45

Furniture Establishment.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Inhabitants of Norway and the adjacent towns that he has located himself at NORWAY VILLAGE, where he intends to manufacture all kinds of furniture, such as
ALL K[IN]D.
Having learned his TRADE[?] IES, MAHOGANY Portland he feels assured he can [GIVE] ABLES OF faction to all who may favor him with [their] WILLIAM A[IKMAN]
Norway-Village, Feb. 9, 1842. 3m41

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they have this day gone into partnership in trade, under the firm of

BRIGGS & BESSE,

and will keep constantly on hand, at the Store formerly occupied by J. R. Briggs, a general assortment of *ENGLISH, and WEST INDIA GOODS, and GROCERIES,*

together with a good assortment of HARD WARE, which they will sell as low as any of their neighbors.
JOHN R. BRIGGS.
CALEB BESSE, Jr.
Woodstock, March 12, 1842. *45

Notice.

To all whom it may concern.

THIS may certify that I have this day given my son Benjamin Stevens, his time, and he his at liberty to act and trade for himself; that I will not claim any of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting.
Attest; JOHN STEVENS.
DANIEL P. BENNETT.
EMMY BENNETT.
Bethel, February 8th, 1842. *45

Notice.

AT a legal meeting of the Proprietors of CANTON POINT BRIDGE, holden on the fifth day of February, A. D. 1842, the said proprietors voted their second assessment of Twenty-two Dollars on each share, and voted that the same be paid to the subscriber, Treasurer of said Corporation, or his successor in Office, on the tenth instant.
The said Proprietors are hereby notified and requested to pay the same accordingly.
CORNELIUS HOLLAND, Treasurer of said Corporation.
Canton, Feb. 5, 1843. 4w45

Notice.

THE firm of JESSE HOWE & SON having this day been dissolved, by mutual consent, the business will, hereafter, be carried on at the Old Stand by HENRY HOWE. All Goods, Stock in trade, Notes, Accounts, Demands and claims, of whatsoever nature, belonging to said firm have been assigned to him, to be by him collected for his use and benefit.
JESSE HOWE.
HENRY HOWE.
Paris March 9th, 1842. 45

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public Auction, by virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on Tuesday, the nineteenth day of April next, at the now dwelling house of Geo. G. Bragg, in Andover, in said County, at ten of the clock A. M., all the right, title, and interest which the late

INGALLS BRAGG,

deceased, has in and to the following described real Estate in said Andover, viz:—The homestead Farm, upland Lot No. three, first Range; Intervale Lot No. six adjoining lot known as the Bridgham Lot, on the road leading from Andover to Letter B; Lot No. nine, second Range; Lot No. four, second Range, and seven common and undivided shares of land. Also, Pew numbered twenty-nine in the South Meeting House in said Andover. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.
GEO. G. BRAGG, Adm'r.
Andover, March 9, 1842. 45

Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

FRANCIS WHITE,

late of Dixfield, in said county, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the residence of Esther White, in said Dixfield, on the last Tuesday of July next and third Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock on each of those days.
Dated this 1st day of March, A. D., 1842.
THOMAS J. COX, } Commissioners.
44 ABIJAH WHITE, }

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, by virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on the premises in Livermore, in said County, on Saturday, the 9th day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M. all the real estate of

ELIJAH WALKER,

late of said Livermere, deceased. Also, Beds, Bedding, Chairs, Tables, Beaureau, Clock, and wearing apparel. Said real estate is situated on the west side of Androscoggin River, opposite the Village at Livermore Falls, and consists of about fifty acres of land with a good orchard and buildings thereon, (at which will be the place of sale.) Terms made known at the time of sale.
ELIJAH WALKER, Administrator.
Mexico, March 2nd, 1842. 44

Emancipation.

TO whom it may concern:—This certifies that I have this day relinquished to my son LARK D. MERRILL, his time, and declare him free to act and trade for himself; and I shall neither claim any of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.
HUMPHREY MERRILL.
Witness:—JOB PRINCE.
Turner, February 21, 1842. *44

CAUTION.

WHEREAS George W. Lane, an indented apprentice to me, has left my service, &c. This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account after this date: and whoever will return said apprentice to me shall receive one cent reward.
Paris, March 1, 1842. *3w43 ROBERT GRAY.

NOTICE.

THIS may certify that I have given to my son, CHARLES A. V. PUTNAM, a minor, his time to trade and act for himself, and I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.
January 13, 1842. SAMUEL PUTNAM, Jr. 3w43

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.
Feb. 14. 1842. 4[1]

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

SALT RHEUM.

THE subscriber having, as he has reason to believe, discovered a certain cure for the Salt Rheum; and which may also be considered as a remedy for various other humors or cutaneous diseases, would inform the public that he has applied for and received the United States Letters Patent, from the proper authority at the city of Washington, for said remedy, which he denominates a Compound for the cure of the Salt Rheum and other Diseases of the Skin.

He is aware that some may doubt whether there is any cure for disease. He has often doubted it himself. Many things ascribed by Com and to by sad experience, is a disorder not had well nigh given up, being dreadfully afflicted with it received from a friend a list of ingredients together, with own fields and forests, and admirably chiefly for himself. plaint, which articles he immediately found to be good for With these things, and others, which he had not to be procured, gree beneficial, he formed a compound, and applied it to some diseased and distressed frame. In three weeks, (he can say this truth and pleasure, and he ought to do it with much gratitude,) he was comparatively well; and shortly after was restored to perfect health, so far as regards Salt Rheum; and continues so to this day, a period of seven years.

Thousands of persons afflicted by this grievous malady, have made use of this remedy, and as far as he can learn, it has rarely failed to give satisfaction. In many cases its good effects have been truly wonderful.

He will not state, as too many do, that his Compound is a cure for all diseases; but he has reason to believe that it is not only a cure for the Salt Rheum, but good for all humors, such as Ring Worm, Scald Head, Shingles, Leprosy, Itch, and especially good for the barber's or Jackson itch, &c. &c. It has also been used for the Piles with the best effect.

No person can fear any evil from it, however old, or young, or feeble, for it is simple and may be applied with safety.

The following certificates and recommendations show how effectual this remedy is, when properly applied, viz:—

Mr. N. A. Sprague, Agent for Nantucket, in a letter dated April 24th, 1840, to the patentee, says:—Many cures have been performed on this Island by using your *Compound.* In fact, in no instance where I have sold it, has it failed to give great satisfaction. I wish you to send me another box containing as the last, viz. 100 packages.

This newly discovered and valuable medicine, Trufant's Patent Compound, has already been proved by hundreds in this vicinity, to be a sure cure for *Salt Rheum.* It has affected cures after REGULAR PHYSICIANS had declared that the patients were incurable.

From the Portland Christian Mirror.

SALT RHEUM—TRUFANT'S COMPOUND.

We copy the following paragraph from the Lincoln Telegraph published in Bath, the residence of Mr. Trufant. The character of the man, the circumstances in which he made his discovery, as well as the many effectual tests to which his remedy has been subjected, are an adequate guard to the public against imposition. The use of it by a member of our family has done much to secure our confidence in its efficacy. We hope Mr. Trufant will not suffer his care in the preperation to abate a single iota, in consequence of the growing demand for his compound. Let it not degenerate.

Remedy for Salt Rheum.—We call attention to the advertisement of this valuable medicine in another column. It has been supposed that no infallible remedy for this loathesome disease could be found. But from the numerous testimonials from individuals in almost every part of the country, which we have seen, and from the personal testimony of many of our friends and acquaintances, who have received permanent benefit from his medicine, we are constrained to believe that Mr TRUFANT has succeeded in discovering a compound which, if applied in a faithful manner, will entirely cure even the most obstinate cases. It is but a short time since Mr. Trufant has consented to spread this medicine before the public, but already many thousands have been induced to try it, and so far as can be ascertained, with the most flattering success, as the numerous certificates of patients, and letters from agents, now in his possession, will abundantly show. Not only is this remedy becoming exceedingly popular in this country, but by mere accident a bottle or package was carried by one of our shipmasters to an acquaintance in Havre, France. The properties of the medicine having been amply and wonderfully proved in an astonishing cure, the effect has been that orders for large quantities have been directed to the proprietor, to be forwarded to Havre and its vicinity. All who are troubled with the Salt Rheum, will do well to give it a faithful trial.

The undersigned, inhabitants of Bath, certify that we have used the medicine prepared by William B. Trufant, as a remedy for the *Salt Rheum,* and have found it to be the best we have ever known; and having no doubt that it is a valuable discovery, take the liberty to recommend it to all who are afflicted with that inveterate malady.

Daniel Marston, Jr.	Nath'l Swasy,
Thomas Donnel,	William Gardiner,
Elwill Robinson,	Jesse Russell,
A. L. Stimson,	A. W. Turner,
James Hamilton,	Aaron Donnell,
Henry C. Donnell,	Martin Anderson,
Thos. P. I. Webb,	Elisha Higgins,
Luke Lambard,	H. B. Webb, Jr.

Prepared and sold by the subscriber at his store in Water street, Bath, Maine. Also, by

Wm. E. GOODNOW, Norway,

Agent for the County of Oxford. The following persons are also appointed Agents, viz:—Andover, Lewis Crockett; Bethel Hill, R. A. Chapman & Co.; Dixfield, C. T. Chase;—Greenwood, J. & W. Stevens; Hartford, W. Hall; Woodstock, J. R. Briggs; Rumford, Otis G. Bolster; Sumner, ——; Waterford, Jotham Goodnow; Albany, —— Lovejoy.

Price—One Dollar, with full dirdections.

All letters from abroad must be *Post paid.*

WM. B. TRUFANT.
March 1, 1842. coply43

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, I shall sell at Public Auction, at the Store of Ebenezer Drake in North Paris, on Thursday, the thirty-first day of March instant, at one o'clock, P. M. all the right in equity which Gilman Rowe, late of said Paris, Physician, deceased, had at the time of his decease to redeem the homestead farm on which he then lived, containing about one hundred and fifty acres of land, and the buildings thereon—the same being subject to a mortgage to Lewis B. Stowell for about fourteen hundred dollars. Also one other piece of land being parts of Lots No. 25 and 26 in the seventh Range of Lots in said Paris containing almost thirty-eight acres. Also one other piece of land being part of Lots No. 27 and 28 in the sixth Range in said Paris, containing twenty-six acres the two last pieces subject to a mortgage to Abizer Andrews for about three hundred and thirty dollars, and also the widow's right of dower.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

For further particulars enquire of
WM. RUSS Adm'r.
Paris, March 1, 1842. *3w43

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold, at the store of Ebenezer Drake, North Paris, on the 31st day of March 1842, at two o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, and interest, which the estate of Antepass Durell, late of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, deceased, has in the "Samuel Dunham farm," so called, in said Woodstock, it being the farm whereon said Dunham lived, at his decease. Also all the right, title, and interest, which said Durell's estate has in the Silas Billings farm, so called, in said Woodstock—it being the same farm whereon said Billings now lives. The above named farms were mortgaged to said Durell, and entry has been made under said mortgages, and possession taken of each of said farms, to foreclose the said mortgages. The amount due on said mortgages, is about $600, on each. Sale is under license from the Probate Court, Oxford County.
ASAPH KITTREDGE, Adm'r.
Paris, March 1, 1842. 3w43

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,
Attorney at Law,
BUCKFIELD, Me.

HAVING been supplied with all necessary papers, is now ready to assist those who purpose to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. Any business under said Act entrusted to him will be faithfully attended to.
March 3, 1842. 44

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 5, 1842.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, the appropriation bill providing in part for the expenditures of Government, was taken up, and passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Kavanagh, the resolve in favor of Rufus McIntire, was taken up. Mr. K. moved to fill up the blank with the sum of $1500. The motion prevailed. Mr. Stetson wished for further time to gain information on the subject, and moved to lay the resolve upon the table.

Messrs. Kavanagh and Bennett opposed this motion. They said the session was drawing near to a close, so that it was necessary to act as soon as possible upon the resolve. The report had been published a week or ten days. Senators certainly had had time enough to examine Mr. McIntire's claim.

The motion to lay upon the table was lost.

Mr. Stetson then said he should be compelled to vote against the resolve if further time was not given for its consideration.

Mr. Bennett made a statement of the facts in the case.

Mr. Leavitt then moved to strike out $1500 and inset $1000.

A motion to lay upon the table was now ruled to be in order, and the resolve and amendment, on motion of Mr. Leavitt, was laid upon the table, and Monday assigned.

Mr. Lane offered the following, Ordered, the House of Representatives concurring herein, that the Secretary of State cause to be complied, in one or more convenient volumes, with indexes, sixty sets of the unbound pamplets of general and special laws, and the resolves passed by the several Legislatures of the State prior to the year 1840; that the general laws, special laws, and resolves, be compiled in separate volumes, and that three volumes be deposited in the State library, ten in library of the Senate, and twenty in that of the House of Representatives. The order passed.

MONDAY, March 7.

Mr. Kavanagh moved to take up the report of the Committee on the apportionment of the Senate.

Mr. Smart moved that the report lay upon the table. He said the report was in accordance with the views of Judge Shepley. He wished for an opportunity to submit some remarks if any objections were to be made to the report.

Mr. Otis called for the yeas and nays on the acceptance of the report, which were ordered and are as follows: Yeas 20, Nays 4.

Mr. Kavanagh called up the resolve in favor of Rufus McIntire.

Mr. Leavitt moved to reconsider the vote whereby the blank was filled up with $1500, and called for the yeas and nays on the motion.

Mr. Kavanagh opposed the motion.

The motion to reconsider was lost by the following vote: Yeas 5, Nays 15.

The resolve was then passed to be engrossed by the following vote: Yeas 17, Nays 5.

Messrs. Bridgham, Ayer, and Humphrey, were appointed on the part of the Senate, on the joint committee for the new apportionment of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolve for the apportionment of representatives. Mr. B. proposed several amendments which were adopted, and the resolves were passed to be engrossed.

Legislatim inexpedient—on two orders inquiring into the expediency of repealing certain parts of the militia law—on an order that all persons doing military duty may be conveyed over ferries free of expense—on an order for repealing chapter 51, section 14 of the Revised Statutes.

TUESDAY, March 8.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, the vote passing to be engrosed the resolve apportioning Representatives, was reconsidered and amended, in regard to the towns of Cumberland and Falmouth, according to agreement of those towns—giving these towns separate representation for certain years.

WEDNESDAY, March 9.

Passed to be enacted—Bill to authorize the town of Madison to build a bridge across Pleasant river—bill additional to establish a Police Court, Bangor—will accepting the surrender of the charter of the Washington County Bank—bill allowing additional fees to Coroners—bill incorporating the Sanford Manufacturing Company.

THURSDAY, March 10.

Mr. Kavanagh offered the following and the same had a passage: Ordered, That the Land Agent be requested to communicate to the Senate, the amount of the expenses incurred by the State in maintaining the civil posse, since the commencement of the year 1839: also the amount expended by the State in locating and constructing roads north of the military road leading from Mattanawcook to Houlton.

FRIDAY, March 11.

Laid upon the table—Resolve relating to the colonial trade with Great Britain—altering the method of advertising real estate for the non-payment of taxes.

Referred to the next Legislature—Petition of R. H. Gardiner, praying for an act of incorporation—of the inhabitants of the town of Fryeburg, praying that the toll may be free on certain bridges.

The bill altering the method of advertising real esteate for the non-payment of taxes was taken up on motion of Mr. Stetson, and the same was passed to be engrossed. The vote was afterwards, on motion of Mr. Farnsworth, reconsidered, and the bill laid on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, March 5.

Mr. Bellamy, of Kittery, by leave, laid on the table a Bill to provide for the taxation of Railroad property.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill accepting the surrender of the charter of the Washington County Bank, and for other purposes—to incorporate the Buckfield Machanic Association—Resolve in favor of the deaf and dumb, and blind.

Report of the State Valuation Committee, declaring legislation inexpedient, on the petition of the selectmen of Augusta, and of several other towns, came from the Senate, accepted. After some remarks between Messrs. Cony of Augusta and Otis of St. George, the Report on motion of the former gentlemen, was laid on the table.

MONDAY, March 7.

Resolve in relation to the late Adj't General, was read a scond time, the Senate amendment, concurred in, and the Resolve as amended, passed to be engrossed.

Passed to be enacted—bill additional concerning proceedings in civil action, and the powers of Justices of the Peace; to incorporate the Gardiner Mechanic Assiociation; to extend the time for closing the concerns of the Frankfort Bank; relating to Railroads.

Mr. Bradbury, of Calais, from the Select committee on the erection of certain monuments, reported a resolve relating to the State Burying Ground, and for the erection of certain monuments, which was once read and to-morrow assigned.

The Committee on Leave of Absence, reported that Mr. Lowell, of Abbot, may have leave of absence from and after Saturday next. Mr. Dunn, of Poland, moved to amend the Report, by inserting after Mr. "Lowell," and the remainder of the members of the Legislature. He thought all the members here, ought to have leave of absence from and after Saturday next—and as far as the *noisy* members were concerned, he would consent that they should go home now. Mr. Dunn subsequently withdrew his amendment—and the Report was accepted.

Resolve providing for amendments to the Constitution, in relation to Sheriffs and Registers of Probate. [Submitting the question to the people, whether the Constitution shall be so amended as to make these offices elective.]

Referred to the next Legislature—on an order in relation to granting a donation of land to the Maine Weslyan Seminary—on petition of superintending school Committee of Brewer.

Mr. Weeks, of Clinton, called up the bill to encourage agriculture and dimished pauperism, (which exempts 25 acres of land and the buildings thereon, where the do not exceed in value $600, from attachment and execution for debts,) and the question was on its passage to be engrossed. Mr. Weeks addressed the house at considerable length, in support of the bill.

Mr. Sherburne, of Phillips, moved to strike out "25" and insert 50 acres. He advocated his amendment, on the ground of 50 acres being none too large for a farm in the country. The amendment was then adopted, 96 to 21.

Mr Drake, of Paris, moved to amend by providing that this amount of property should the be exempted for debts accruing before the passage of the act.

Mr. Smart, of Troy, opposed the amendment, and it was then lost. The bill then passed to be engrossed.

TUESDAY, March 8.

Finally passed—resolve providing for the location and valuation of certain public lands; authorizing the Land Agent to locate and open a State Road from the Aroostook to the St. John's River.

WEDNESDAY, March 9.

Passed to be enacted—bill to incorporate the Bucksport Mechanic Association—to incorporate the Franklin Mechanic Association—granting proprietors of certain lands forfeited to the State for non-payment of taxes further time to redeem the same—accepting the surrender of the charter of the St. Croix Bank—to extend the time for closing the concerns of the Bangor Commercial Bank.

THURSDAY, March 10.

Mr. Cony, of Augusta, moved to take up the motion to reconsider the vote accepting the report of the Committee on Interior Waters, of reference to the next Legislature, of the subject of granting toll upon the Kennebec Dam. Mr. C. advocated a reconsideration, and Mr. Dickerson, of Prospect, opposed it. *Lost*, 36 to 90.

FRIDAY, March. 11.

Resolve relating to amending the Constitution so as to provide that no judicial officer now in office, or hereafter appointed, shall hold his office beyond the age of seventy years, was read a second time. It was advocated by Messrs. Sewall, Bradbury, Osgood, Otis, Smart and Cony, and opposed by Messrs. Washburn, Baker, White and Paine. It was refused a passage, not two thirds voting in its favor, by the following vote: Yeas 105, Nays 63.

CONGRESSIONAL.

On Monday, in the Senate, the bill from the House, in relation to the Banks of the District, was take up, and was debated by Messrs. Bayard and Allen.

The Exchequer Bill—Mr. Talmadge's—was made the special order for Monday the 21st.

In the House Mr. Everett laid on the table an amendment to the apportionment bill—striking out the ratio of 68,000 and substituting 50,391, making a House of 305 members; and gave notice that, as a test between high and low ratios, he should move to strike out 50,391 and insert 70,680, making a House of 217 members.

The report of the retrenchment committee was again taken up and some progress made thereon.

Mr. W. C. Johnson offered a resolution to remove the desks. Objected to, and motion to suspend the rules negatived.

The general appropriation bill came next, but after proceeding a little while thereon, a quorum was found wanting and the House adjourned.

MEETING OF TWO GOVERNMENTS.—The Executive and Legislative Departments of the States of New York and Massachusetts, (says the Argus) held a meeting at Springfield, on Friday last, upon invitation of the Directors of the Western Rail-road. Governors Seward, of New York, and Davis, of Massachusetts, were present. The Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr. the President of the Massachusetts Senate, presided over the Convention of the two Legislatures—and formally introduced the Governors of the two States to each other. The meeting was addressed by Gov. Davis, who welcomed the New Yorkers to Mass. —which address was responded to by Gov. Seward. A collation was provided for the occasion —and the utmost harmony and good feelling prevailed throughout the whole day.

THE BLOOD OF CILLEY.

"Can all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from our hands?" is a question that appears to trouble those persons who had any thing to do with the murder of Jonathan Cilley. They are each one for himself endeavoring to get rid of the dreadful imputation which the affair leaves upon their fame. Mr. Wise says, that he was not to blame: Mr. Clay says that he was not to blame; and Mr. Graves says, that allusion to the subject "tears open afresh wounds but partially healed by time."

Our readers are perhaps aware that a long correspondence has recently taken place in regard to the subject. A few weeks since, a Boston journal stated that Mr. Clay of Kentucky, had instigated and abetted Graves in his murderous designs upon the unfortunate Cilley. The charge was founded upon certain observations made by Mr. Wise in the House of Representatives, during the discussion of the resolutions censuring Mr. Adams. Having been circulated pretty generally by the newspapers, Mr. Clay has thought it necessary to publish a contradiction.

He has caused to appear in the National Intelligencer, a letter from Mr. Graves, and statements by Charles King and Reverdy Johnson, detailing the history of his connection with the matter. Mr. Graves says to Mr. Clay:

"It is utterly untrue that you ever exhibited to me any wish that the meeting should take place. I believe I had no friend in Washington who more regretted it. I recollect, after the affair, when we met at our boarding house, you seemed to sympathise most deeply with me in my misfortune. You wept, and were unable to utter a word."

The substance of what Messrs. King and Johnson state is, that Mr. Clay appeared greatly distressed when he heard that the duel would take place, and that he was earnest in suggesting methods by which it might be prevented. It appears, however, that the day before the parties met, he was unwilling to take an active part in arresting the pregress of the quarrel. Describing an interriew at Mr. Clay's lodgings, Mr. King says:

"Mr. Johnson and myself then represented to Mr. Clay, in the strongest manner we could, the enormity of permitting two gentlemen to fight in a quarrel which did not concern them, and appealed to him, not less as a friend of Mr. Graves, than out of regard to Mr. Webb—who, we told him, felt that it would be the deepest wrong and injury to him that others should peril life in his cause—to aid us in arresting the duel.

"Mr. Clay replied, in substance, that we saw how he was situated. Mr. Graves had consulted him. He ought not, he said, to have been consulted; but having been, the honor of his friend, who was the challenger, might be compromised by any advance on his (Clay's) part to arrest the progress of the affair. He either showed to, or explained to us the correspondence of the challenge and acceptance, and the terms, &c., and assured us that the meeting could not take place the next day as Mr. Graves had no rifle, and that next morning we could have enough time for interference, if we chose to interfere.—It was now past six o'clock in the evening, and we left Mr. Clay, saying we would keep him advised of our proceedings."

Mr. Wise not deeming these accounts just in every particular, transmits a statement to Mr. Graves, through the columns of the National Intelligencer, giving a complete history of the events of the duel, and showing how far Mr. Clay was concerned in bringing it about. As this last point is the only one in which the public is now interested, we copy that part of his statement which refers to it:— *N. Y. Post.*

"About 10 o'clock the next morning, of Friday, the 23d, you called at my boarding house, (Mrs. Queen's) Pennsylvania avenue, and again brought with you a challenge already drawn, and requested me to bear it. You said that nothing had occurred to change your determination, and you could see no alternative. You submitted to me the form of the challenge which you had drawn. You remarked that there were two points of controversy with Mr. Cilley, to wit:

"1st. The point of VERACITY: Whether he did not say to you what you alleged he said in your verbal interview with him. This he had denied in his first note, after requesting you to ask for it in writing.

"2d. The point of HONOR: In refusing to give you in writing satisfactory reasons for declining to receive at your hands a note from Col. Webb.

The first was the point which seemed to weigh most in your mind, and I concurred with you that *it* was the ground on which you could be justifiable in calling Mr. Cilley to the field.—Your challenge, at that time, was drawn conformably to this view. It was, you know, afterwards destroyed, and I have no copy of it now; but speaking from recollection, its substance was a call upon Mr. Cilley *for denying your statement of what he had said, after admitting it to you, and requesting you to call on him for it in writing.*

I admitted that this was your true cause of quarrel, but demurred to bearing the challenge, and still urged that something might still be done to avoid it. I thought that Webb ought not to allow you to fight Mr. Cilley, or to be involved in a challenge on his account, and that he might demand to take your place. You seemed to think that it was no longer Webb's, but your own affair; that your word was disputed and denied as well as his character doubted. We discussed this question some time, and you at last insisted that I should accompany you to Mr. Clay's room, and be guided by his counsel in the matter. You boarded at the same house with him —at Mrs. Hill's, a few doors from Mrs Queen's. I went with you to his room, about 11 o'clock, A. M. on Friday, the 23d, and we found him alone.

You submitted to him in my presence whether there was any alternative then for you but to challenge Mr. Cilley. He promptly responded that you had no other course left. You then submitted to him the form of the challenge you had drawn. He read it, and did not approve it, and said that your true point of challenge was, that Mr. Cilley had refused to receive the note of Col. Webb, which you had borne, and had refused also to assign such reasons as would exonerate you from responsibility. I immediately debated this point with him, as to the true cause of dispute; but he persisted in his opinion, took the challenge you had drawn, threw it aside, and with his own hand and pen, wrote the following, to wit:

'Washington City, February 23, 1838.

'As you have declined accepting a communication which I bore to you from Col. Webb, and as by your note of yesterday you have refused to decline on ground which would exonerate me from all responsibility growing out of the affair, I am left no other alternative, but to ask that satisfaction which is recognised among gentlemen. My friend, Hon. Henry A. Wise, is authorised to make the arrangements suitable to the occasion. Your obedient servant,

'W. J. GRAVES.

'Hon. J. Cilley.'

You accepted this form, and adopted it in lieu of your own, copied it in your hand-writing, destroyed the manuscript of Mr. Clay, and then insisted that I should immediately bear it to Mr. Cilley. Mr. Clay added his persuasion to yours, and I was prevailed on to bear it to Mr. Cilley, which I did a little before 12 o'clock M. on that day."

IS THE BANKRUPT LAW CONSTITUTIONAL?—In the District Court, yesterday, several questions were raised of great importance to all who are interested in the Bankrupt law, either as applicants for the benefit of it, or as opposing creditors. The case in which the objections came up was that of Augusta Zarega.

The first point raised was, that the Commissioners under the law had no power to administer the oath to the petition. Second—That the petition did no state specifically the residence of each member of a creditor firm, but only described the firm as of this city, whereas one member of it resided in Brooklyn, and one in Germany. Third—That property held under a levy by the Sheriff was not described as property of the bankrupt. Fourth—That the petition did not specify, as the law requires, each article of family clothing belonging to the applicant. Fifth—That the court can have no jurisdiction, under the Constitution, in case of bankruptcy;—and, Sixth, That the law is not Constitutional.

The two last mentioned points were those most seriously contested, and which will undoubtedly be carried for final decision to the Supreme Court of the United States. From various intimations which fell from Judge Betts in the course of the argument, we infer that his opinion is in favor of the constitutionality of the law.

We understand, also, that similar objections will be more fully argued in the case of the Josephs. The decision of the Court may not be pronouced under two or three days. There appears to be but little less anxiety in reference to the decision of these questions than the original passage of the law in Congress.—*New York Sun of the 3d.*

PRIVATE BANKING.—In the midst of the confusion which has followed the collapse of the credit system at Philadelphia those who have money are puzzled where to put it. We have heard of several instances of persons sending to this city to make deposits in our banks, but this occasions delay and inconvenience. A new scheme is proposed in one of the Philadelphia papers. Two private bankers have advertised that they will keep the money of those who want a place of deposite, on condition of being paid for the trouble and responsibility of taking care of it. The Pennsylvanian, which mentions the fact, remarks that they have taken the plan of the Bank of Hamburg.—*New York Post.*

"Thus, from deposits amounting mouthly to $100, 1-2 per cent. is deducted; from deposits of $500 to 1000, 1-4 per cent.; from deposits of $1000 and upwards 1-8 per cent. The success of this plan of keeping money has been fully tested in Europe, and is the safest possible for depositors, who look not for interest from their deposits, but simply desire that it shall be safely kept.—No institution can pay interest on deposits or receive them without commission, and hold them subject to demand and except by loaning them to third parties, and thus incurring more or less risk, according to the nature of the security on which the loans are made. The only risk on the plan of the Hamburg Bank, is that which equally attends every trust of property to the hands of another party—namely, the standing and character of that party."

The subjoined letter has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, directed to the Collectors of the Custom Houses:

Treasury Department, Feb. 21, 1842.

SIR—The interests of the government require that the officers engaged in the revenue service should be men whose character for sobriety, skill, and vigilance, is above all suspicion. It is feared that in some instances this may not be the case, and the object of this letter is to request you to inform me whether the character of those officers with whom you are acquainted is such as fully to meet the requisitions above mentioned. If you know any one who is wanting in sobriety, skill, or vigilance, you will make known without reserve his deficiencies, so that a timely corrective may be applied.

I am respectfully your obedient servant,
W. FORWARD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Collector of the Custom House at —.

A GOOD ONE—THE CREDIT SYSTEM.—In Barre, Mass. says the Gazette, a lady with a sweet face and remarkably tempting pair of lips entered one of our shops a few days since, and after examining some articles, inquired the price of a nice pair of mits. The shopkeeper had almost lost himself in gazing at the ruby portals through which came the little musical voice. "Miss," said he, "you may have them for a kiss."—"Agreed," replied the lady, the blush on her cheek eclipsed by the sparkle in her eye: "agreed, and as I see you give credit here, you may charge it on your books and collect it in the best way you can!" Smiling enough on the confused clerk to pay half the debt, she pocketed the purchase and tripped gaily on.

The Post Office at North Scarboro' (Me.) has been discontinued.

HONESTY AND JUSTICE.—He only is worthy of esteem that knows what is just and honest, and dares do it—that is master of his own passions, and scorns to be a slave to another's. Such a one, in the lowest poverty, is a far better man, and merits more respect than those gay things who owe all their greatness and reputation to their rentals and revenues.—*Dr. Fuller.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MARCH 15, 1842.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES. The London Observer says, it is hinted by some influential parties in the city, to whom full credit is due, that there is something more in the wind than meets the eye in the simultaneous departure of the fleet of steamers destined to ply on the West India station, in the conveyance of the mails, passengers, &c. to and from her Majesty's colonial possessions in the direction alluded to.

Each of these fine ships could, with a little alteration, accommodate 1000 men. It further states, that the destination of most of these vessels of war, now getting ready for sea, will be the American Station. It intimidates that these Steam ships may be found in company with the British men-of-war, on the American coast: and, that, should the American Executive refuse to adjust the Boundary Question, John Bull may use other measures than soft persuasion.

Some of the other English papers throw out allusions, in regard to the proposed visit of the British Special Minister to the United States. One intimates that the important question of the right of search may prove to be an embarrassing one and must be settled as England demands it should be. The right of search is indeed an important question, and one that ought to be immediately settled; but we apprehend there are two sides to this question as well as to all others, and we trust that our country will yield to nothing but what is clearly right. The search of American vessels by British cruizers has proved to be very vexatious, and it is due the flag of our nation that the question should be promptly adjusted, with a strict regard to its rights, and without yielding one single iota to the arrogant demands of John Bull, although he may seek to intimidate our Government by a pompous array of his Bull Dogs with their grinning teeth, along our coast. The flag of a nation must ever protect her vessels unless they engage in violation of international laws; and we do not hear that in the cases of search by British cruisers, there is any evidence to show that such has been the course of the American vessels. The American captain in Vera Cruz, who returned to his boat, an officer of a British man-of-war, who came on board his vessel on the pretence of searching for impressed British seamen, did perfectly right. We must not yield to others, what we would not ask ourselves.

We observe that the Governor of Massachusetts has addressed a message to the Lesislature in regard to the North Eastern Boundary. It speaks particularly of the proposed visit of Lord Ashburnton to this country. The Governor is unequivocal in regard to the right of this State to the territory in dispute, and decided that the course of Massachusetts will be to stand by Maine in defence of her right to every inch of the soil; but intimates the favor of an honorable compromise, if it can be accomplished.

MR. CLAY, wishing probably to leave the scenes of a life's labors with some redeeming act by which he may be remembered, has introduced in the Senate resolutions declaring, what every one is aware of, that there should be retrenchment and reform introduced in the Government. He has made some speeches upon the subject, and it only remains for his followers to fulfil what he says, as the Democrats have declared that they will go as far as the Whigs will go in retrenching and reforming. But the whole business, like the promises of the party, will turn out a humbug, for, as Mr. Benton remarked, it is as natural for the Whigs to plunge into extravagance, and go to taxing the people, as it is for young ducks to go into the water. Mr. Clay stands in the Senate, with a tax bill in one hand, and retrenchment resolutions in the other. The House has saved the country $3000, by cutting down the salaries of a number of clerks, and expended $40,000, in debating it. Mr. Clay's humbugging will be similar, and the "father of taxation," will retire from the Senate under cover of a small battery of "retrenchment" and "reform," which has been so long promised to the people.

☞A bill is before the Legislature of Massachusetts to repeal all laws against usury. When money, like merchandize, can come into market on the principle of free competition, shavers and sharpers will be driven out by honest dealers. Now they have the highway, like some others who shall be nameless, so far as selling money above the rate of interest fixed by law is concerned. Why should not money be unrestrained as to price, or per centum, by law, as well as merchandize?

DIGNIFIED. The Senators of the Ohio Legislature relieve the weight of their arduous duties by an occasional game of fisticuffs. At a recent fight, Senator Barclay was [illegible] pretty severely by Senator Clark, the face of the former being "cut up," and his eyes "hunged up," pretty essentially.

Singular prediction. The eccentric and well known Lorenzo Dow, an itinerant preacher of the Methodist church, some time before his death, predicted, that in 1842, England would have no King, and the United States no President—an extremely mild winter and very hard times. He couldn't have guessed much nearer the truth.

The oldest members. Messrs. King and Benton are the oldest members of the U. S. Senate—the first having represented Alabama, and the second Missouri, from the introduction of their respective States into the Union.

☞The Lowell Advertiser says—"We want protection against our own wicked and foolish habits, from a vicious fluctuating currency, and a *bloated* 'credit system,' full as much as against *foreign* manufactures."

.—He only is worthy of
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EMOCRAT.

CH 15, 1842.

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ccomplished.

ably to leave the scenes of
edeeming act by which he
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Democrats have declared
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But the whole business,
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Legislature of Massachu-
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The eccentric and well known
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his death, predicted, that in
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extremely mild winter and
ouldn't have guessed much

Messrs. King and Benton are
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rtiser says—"We want pro-
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s against *foreign* manufac-

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The election in this State for Governor took place last Tuesday. In 74 towns heard from, Hubbard, the regularly nominated Democratic candidate, has 11,982; Stevens, the Federal candidate, 5,717; White and others, 4,433; Hubbard's marjority over all, 1,830.

There was some disaffection among the Democrats, which appears to have been confined to Concord and vicinity, in regard to the rights of corporations. Hill's Patriot, after having given in its support for Hubbard, and inserted his name at the head of the Democratic ticket, a few weeks before the election, pulled down its flag and run up that of a man by the name of White, who subsequently declined being considered a candidate. Every other Democratic paper in the State supported the regularly nominated candidate. The result has been some falling off of the Democratic vote, but not enough to prevent Hubbard's election by a handsome majority.

The Senate and House will be Democratic, as usual.

The Democratic members of the Legislature have held a Convention, at which it was decided that a Democratic State Convention be holden in the city of Bangor, in June next, to nominate a candidate for Governor. A State Committee for the current year was chosen as follows:

Sheldon Hobbs, Co. of York, N. Berwick.
Thomas Todd, Cumberland. Portland.
Hermon Stevens, Lincoln, East Thomaston.
John W. Dana, Oxford, Fryeburg.
P. C. Johnson, Kennebec, Augusta.
Moses Sherburn, Franklin, Strong.
Asa Clark, Somerset, Norridgewock.
Benjamin Griffin, Waldo, Belfast.
Abraham S. Patten, Piscataquis, Dover.
Isaac C. Haynes, Penobscot, Bangor.
John Lee, Hancock, Bucksport.
Aaron L. Raymond, Washington, Machias.
Leonard Pierce, Aroostook, Houlton.

The Convention also chose a Central Executive Committee, consisting of Dr. A. Nourse; Samuel Wells; Robert A. Cony; James W. Bradbury and Wyman B. S. Moore.

The Committee having under their charge the apportionment of the 151 Representatives, have reported, and assigned to each County the following number:—

York 16, Cumberland 20, Lincoln 19, Hancock 9,—Washington 9, Kennebec 16, Oxford 12, Somerset 10, Penobscot 14, Waldo 13, Piscataquis 4, Franklin 6, Aroostook 3.

Oxford County is divided as follows:—Livermore 1, Turner and Hebron 1, Oxford and Norway 1, Hartford, Canton and Peru 1, Buckfield, Sumner and township numbered two 1, Paris and Woodstock 1, Dixfield, Mexico and Rumford 1, Bethel, Greenwood and Albany 1, Porter, Hiram and Brownfield 1, Fryeburg, Lovell, Stow and Stoneham 1, Waterford, Sweden, and Denmark 1, Andover, Newry, Gilead, Roxbury, Byron, Fryeburg Academy Grant, Batchelder's Grant, Riley, Howard's Gore, Hamlin's Grant, township A, number two, township B, township C, Andover North Surplus, townships number five, second range, number five, first range, and number four, first range, together with all the remaining territory in Oxford county not included in any other district, 1.

TROUBLE WITH THE ENGLISH STEAMERS IN HAVANA.—Capt. Morris, of the U. S. Brig Hayne, at Charleston, reports that when he left Havana, on the 15th ult., there was considerable excitement there, owing to a difference of opinion or some other difference between the Governor General and the British Steam Packet. The latter was going off without passing her mails through the Post Office, according to the laws of the place. She was stopped, and the Governor General said or swore that if she moved out he would sink her as she passed the Morro. The matter was still unadjusted when the Hayne left—the British steamer was lying very quiet, and no one knew how it would end. Rumor said the Governor General had sent the Captain word, that unless he complied with the laws, he should imprison them forthwith. There are the seeds of trouble in this, and we may as well keep an eye on the progress of British 'enterprise' in Cuba. It is quite as interesting as their doings in China just now.

Progress of liberal principles. A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature of Michigan, providing that the religious belief of a man shall, in no case, affect his competency as a witness in any court of justice, in that State.

"*A Blacksmith,*" says the Boston Post, "writes to us that he is amused to see how anxious almost every man appears to be for the *reform* of his *neighbor*, being *perfectly satisfied with himself.*"

A new way to raise Cotton. Some of our northern manufacturers have been "*cyphering*" a little, and find that a pound of ice will buy a pound of East India cotton.

At a currency meeting in Baltimore last week, a resolution was adopted raising a committee of *ten thousand men* to go the Senate, at Annapolis, and compel them to pass the resumption bill.

The members of the Mississippi Legislature throw ink stands at each other when other arguments fail.—A. M. Murchison, attempting the feat recently, missed his mark, and struck another member.

An English paper says that the people are so dull in the State of Vermont, that it takes ten men to make a joke. At Plattsburg, the British found that ten times that number of Vermonters was no joke!

A recent philosopher discloses a method to avoid being dunned! "How? how?" is asked by thousands. ☞*Never run in debt.*

☞When an individual in Massachusetts wishes to drink, he goes to a grocery, purchases a glass of *water*, and asks for the "stiffening."

Duff Green is in London, and has been writing in the Morning Chronicle. He is as full of schemes always as an oyester of meat.

April the 7th has been appointed by the Governor and Council of this State, for the annual fast.

Massachusetts. The town elections in Massachusetts, indicate the steady progress of Democratic principles.

We learn that the Legislature will terminate their present Session to-day or to-morrow.

He who tells you the faults of others, intends to tell others of your faults.

The amount of Treasury notes outstanding March 1, was $8,539,115.

GENERAL JACKSON entered upon the 76 year of his age on the 8th instant.

The Rochester Evening Post of Friday evening has the following. The Democrat of the same place, of Friday and Saturday morning, has not a word upon the subject, and the whole may be a Fish River romance, to which the last paragraph is indeed extremely like:

Another McLeod Affair.—The Lockport Democrat of the 2d inst., states that "a man named Hogan was arrested and brought before Mr. Leonard, Justice of the village, yesterday, on the charge of participating in the burning of the Caroline. The examination was not concluded when our paper went to press."

In addition we have been permitted to peruse a private letter to a Canadian exile in this city, of the same date, from which the following is an extract:—

John Sheridan Hogan, one of the Caroline invaders, *about whom there can be no mistake,* has been arrested, and will doubtless be committed to take his trial for the part he took in the Schlosser murders. I am told he is clerk to the Sheriff of the Gore District, who was McNabb's Lieutenant-Colonel, opposite Navy Island, and that he was formerly in McNabb's Law office, and acted as his secretary while at Chippewa, in 1838. He is a good-looking, bold, manly little fellow: tory and *game* to the backbone!

This will revive the whole question involved in the celebrated McLeod case. A more important movement has not taken place for some time. Hogan is one who, we are told, freely admits his connexion with the Caroline outrage, and throws himself on the protection of the British government.

Additional. We learn that Mr. Hogan is a native of Ireland—that he was recently in this city, and stopped several days at the National Hotel, where he expressed some fears lest he should be arrested and detained—and that his companion was Mr. John William Aikman, a son of Michael Aikman, a tory member of the late U. C. Parliament.

We are even further informed that even Sir Allan McNab actually passed through this State lately, and has left for London by way of Boston!

The Albany Argus says of the above—"If our recollection serves us, Hogan is the name of one of the 'cutting out' party, whose affidavit helped to exculpate McLeod, or, as was said at the time, to read McLeod out of the boats. We shall see what comes of it."

Since the above was put in type, we learn from the Rochester Post of Saturday, that Hogan was set free on the Wednesday previous, on the ground of a defect in the warrant. No further proceedings had been instituted against him.

LIFE IN NEW YORK.

SEDUCTION AND DESERTION.

The New York Tattler tells the following story:—

A watchman found a young girl in the streets last night who told him she was houseless and hungry, and that if she was not immediately taken to some place of refuge, she feared she might die in the course of the night.

Accordingly the watchman conveyed her to the station house, provided her with food, and brought her this morning before Justice Merritt, where she presented a picture of misery we have seldom seen equalled.

That is to say, she was enveloped in a covering of filthy rags,—the worm of hunger had gnawed her delicate cheek to the bone—her lips were puckered up with famine—her beautiful hair hung about her in dishevelled masses—and misery and despair sat grimly enthorned in her sweet blue eye, and on her fair but wrinkled forehead.

Her tale was simple. She stated that her name was Emma Pennell—that her parents and friends were wealthy, and highly respectable residents of Baltimore—that she was but seventeen years old—that some months since, a gentleman named T——s, who is a broker in Wall street, induced her to accompany him to Philadelphia, under promise of marriage—that he there seduced her, then brought her to this city, where he for a while kept, and then deserted her.

After that she supported herself for a time by pawning her clothes, but when her little stock was exhausted—hunger—all but infamy followed; and such was her state of wretchedness, misery and destitution when she was taken before the magistrate at the police office this morning.

Emma Pennell, in spite of her rags, and her sorrows and the wear and tear of famine on her pale face and fragile form, bore every evidence of having been a beautiful and an accomplsihed girl—such an one indeed as might well have been the pride of a family circle. But alas, her too confiding heart, which could imagine no evil in others, opened the way for the approaches of a villain, and she is now ruined—lost, for we fear she can never recover, but will soon seek a last and abiding refuge in the welcome arms of that hope of the unfortunate—the mighty soother, death.

ALEXANDER BARING, LORD ASHBURTON, who has been appointed a special envoy from Great Britain to this country, was, until lately, a member of the House of Baring, Brothers & Co., and was raised to the peerage in the year 1835. He is now 61 years of age. He married a daughter of Mr. Bingham, of Philadelphia, one of the wealthiest men this country has produced. His brother, Henry Baring, also married a daughter of Mr. Bingham. The fortune of these ladies at the time of their marriage was about $500,000 each. Since when it has been greatly enhanced in value by the rise of real estate in this country. Their father owned 2,000,000 acres of land in the State of Maine, and large tracts in this State and Pennsylvania The hotel known as Head's Mansion House, in Philadelphia, was his private residence in that city. Binghampton, in Broome county, New York, was also named for him.

Lord Ashburton is the second son of the late Sir Francis Baring, an eminent London merchant, who was descended from an old family in Devonshire, and was often consulted by Pitt in relation to commercial affairs. His house is known to the merchants of the whole civilized world, and attracted much notice from the public in general, when he placed himself at the head of the great French loan, and appeared, on this occasion, at the Con[illegible] conditions of [illegible] ous, and made his [illegible] Capelle, in 1818. The rope.

Ashburton can use his pen wisely advantage- a respectable place among writers on in Eu- Economy, by his Inquiry into the Causes an Consequences of the Orders in Council, publish- ed in 1808.—*Troy Whig.*

CURIOUS CLOCK.—The most curious thing in the cathedral of Lubec, is a clock of singular construction, and very high antiquity. It is calculated to answer astronomical purposes, representing the places of the sun and moon in the ecliptic, the moon's age, perpetual almanac, and many other contrivances. The clock, as an inscription sets forth, was placed in the church on Candlemas day, in 1605.

Over the face of it appears an image of our Savior, and on either side of the image are folding doors, so constructed as to fly open every day when the clock strikes 12. At this hour, a set of figures representing the twelve Apostles come out from the door on the left hand of the image, and pass in review before it, each figure making its obeisance by bowing as it passes before that of our Savior, and afterwards entering the doors on the right hand. When the procession terminates, the doors close.—*Clark's Travels in Scandinavia.*

ICE.—There is a company from Boston engaged at present in getting out ice at Lake Sebago. They are now busied in erecting an Ice house on the shore of the lower or eastern bay, in Windham, near the "Outlet" of the lake, and in which they intend storing the "icy treasure" until the opening of the C. & O. Canal in the spring, whence it is to be transported to Portland, and conveyed thence on board the Company's vessels in the bay. The facilities for getting out ice at this place are said to be unsurpassed, and it is confidently expected the Company will be able to cut and store from two to three hundred tons per day.—*Cultivator.*

GREAT CORPORATION.—The Philadelphia Gazette states that a bill is now under discussion in the Legislature for the creation of the "Pennsylvania Canal and Rail Road Company, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg." It is understood this company will purchase all the public improvements belonging to the State, and manage them as the eastern people do their corporations. The capital proposed is $10,000,000 in 10,000 shares at $1000 each. The names of Geo. M. Dallas, Benj. W. Richards, and Evans Rogers, of Philadelphia; Harmar Denny and Wm. Wilkins, of Pittsburg, and Chas. M. Reed, of Erie, are inserted as commissioners.—*Argus.*

STAGE ACCIDENT. The White Mountain Stage met with an accident on Saturday last, by which the horses attached were drowned. The accident occurred between Fryeburg and Conway, on a meadow, over which is thrown a bridge. The meadow being flooded, on entering upon the bridge, it was found that the logs were made loose by the swelling waters. There were but two horses in the team on this part of the route—and they became frightened at their unstable footing, and wheeling round, disengaged themselves from the carriage, plunged into the water. A gentleman was the only passenger in the stage, by whose aid, with that of the driver, Mr. JOHN SMITH, the mails, &c. were saved. It was a Providential circumstance, that the horses freed themselves from the coach—else, very likely, it would have been dashed into the overflowing waters, and Mr. Smith and his passenger have lost their lives.—*Argus.*

WAR BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND PERU.—Advices from Valparaiso to the 30th of November, state that Gen. Gamarra, President of Peru, had penetrated into the Republic of Bolivia, in order to suppress a movement there in favor of Ex-President Santa Cruz. Gen. Bolivia, the acting President of Bolivia, therefore declared war against Peru, and at the last accounts Gamarra would be obliged to retire.

MR. VAN BUREN was tendered the compliment of a public dinner by the city authorities of Charleston, S. C., and also by the Democrats of the same city, but he answered that the rule he had laid down for his present tour compelled him to decline. He left Charleston for the interior on the 3d inst.

Hint to Doctors.—The following resolution was adopted at a Temperance meeting in New York, on the 22d ult:—

"*Resolved,* That it is the positive duty of the physician to sustain the cause of temperance, both by *precept* and *example.*"

All the surplus patriotism of Congress (says a Whig paper) is now expended on the small potato reform. A resolution to direct the Messengers to sweep the galleries six times a day for pins that may be dropped there: or to bind the members to walk in their stockings on the dirty carpets, for fear of wearing them out, now absorbs all the time and energies of our congregated wisdom.

Hon. J. J. Crittenden has been elected by the Legislature of Kentucky, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Henry Clay.

We have received the proceedings of the Oxford County Washingtonian Temperance Convention but too late for this week's paper. It will appear in our next.

DIED.

In this town, Hannah, daughter of Mr. Wm. Swan, aged 7 years.

In Canton, Mrs. Sarah W. Treat, wife of Capt. E. Treat.

Emancipation.

THIS may certify that I have given to my son Benjamin Franklin Howe, a minor, his time, to trade and act for himself; and I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.
JESSE HOWE.
Attest,—HENRY HOWE.
Feb 3, 1842. 45

Early Spring Information.

TO any person or persons wishing for a pleasant situation for a House Lot and Garden near the Factory and Paper Mill, at South Paris, either Professional, Merchant, or Mechanic, can be accommodated, from one to five hundred, by applying to THOMAS CROCKER, ESQ Paris Hill, or WILLIAM STOWELL.
South Paris, March, 14th, 1842. 45

Furniture Establishment.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Inhabitants of Norway and the adjacent towns that he located himself at NORWAY VILLAGE, where he intends to manfacture all kinds of furniture, such as
ALL K[illegible]
Having learned his [illegible]RIES, MAHOGANY Portland he feels assured he can [illegible]BLES OF faction to all who may favor him with [illegible] WILLIAM [illegible]
Norway-Village, Feb. 9, 1842.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they have this day gone into partnership in trade, under the firm of

BRIGGS & BESSE,

and will keep constatly on hand, at the Store formerly occupied by J. R. Briggs, a general assortment of

ENGLISH, and WEST INDIA GOODS, and GROCERIES,

together with a good assortment of HARD WARE, which they will sell as low as any of their neighbors.
JOHN R. BRIGGS.
CALEB BESSE, Jr.
Woodstock, March 12, 1842. *45

Notice.

To all whom it may concern.

THIS may certify that I have this day given my son Benjamin Stevens, his time, and he his at liberty to act and trade for himself; that I will not claim any of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting.
Attest; JOHN STEVENS.
DANIEL P. BENNETT.
EMMY BENNETT.
Bethel, February 8th, 1842. *45

Notice.

AT a legal meeting of the Proprietors of CANTON POINT BRIDGE, holden on the fifth day of February, A. D. 1842, the said proprietors voted their second assessment of Twenty-two Dollars on each share, and voted that the same be paid to the subscriber, Treasurer of said Corporation, or his successor in Office, on the tenth instant.

The said Proprietors are hereby notified and requested to pay the same accordingly.
CORNELIUS HOLLAND, Treasurer of said Corporation.
Canton, Feb. 5, 1843. 4w45

Notice.

THE firm of JESSE HOWE & SON having this day been dissolved, by mutual consent, the business will, hereafter, be carried on at the Old Stand by HENRY HOWE. All Goods, Stock in trade, Notes, Accounts, Demands and claims, of whatsoever nature, belonging to said firm have been assigned to him, to be by him collected for his use and benefit.
JESSE HOWE.
HENRY HOWE.
Paris March 9th, 1842. 45

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public Auction, by virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on Tuesday, the nineteenth day of April next, at the new dwelling house of Geo. G. Bragg, in Andover, in said County, at ten of the clock A. M., all the right, title, and interest which the late

INGALLS BRAGG,

deceased, has in and to the following described real Estate in said Andover, viz:—The homestead Farm, upland Lot No. three, first Range; Intervale Lot No. six adjoining lot known as the Bridgham Lot, on the road leading from Andover to Letter B; Lot No. nine, second Range; Lot No. four, second Range, and seven common and undivided shares of land. Also, Pew numbered twenty-nine in the South Meeting House in said Andover. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.
GEO. G. BRAGG, Adm'r.
Andover, March 9, 1842. 45

Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

FRANCIS WHITE,

late of Dixfield, in said county, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the residence of Esther White, in said Dixfield, on the last Tuesday of July next and third Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock on each of those days.
Dated this 1st day of March, A. D., 1842.
THOMAS J. COX, } Commissioners.
44 ABIJAH WHITE, }

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, by virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on the premises in Livermore, in said County, on Saturday, the 9th day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M. all the real estate of

ELIJAH WALKER,

late of said Livermore, deceased. Also, Beds, Bedding, Chairs, Tables, Beaureau, Clock, and wearing apparel. Said real estate is situated on the west side of Androscoggin River, opposite the Village at Livermore Falls, and consists of about fifty acres of land with a good orchard and buildings thereon, (at which will be the place of sale.) Terms made known at the time of sale.
ELIJAH WALKER, Administrator.
Mexico, March 2nd, 1842. 44

Emancipation.

TO whom it may concern:—This certifies that I have this day relinquished to my son LARK D. MERRILL, his time, and declare him free to act and trade for himself; and I shall neither claim any of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.
HUMPHREY MERRILL.
Witness:—JOB PRINCE.
Turner, February 21, 1842. *44

CAUTION.

WHEREAS George W. Lane, an indented apprentice to me, has left my service, &c. This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account after this date: and whoever will return said apprentice to me shall receive one cent reward.
Paris, March 1, 1842. *3w43 ROBERT GRAY.

NOTICE.

THIS may certify that I have given to my son, CHARLES A. V. PUTNAM, a minor, his time to trade and act for himself, and I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.
SAMUEL PUTNAM, Jr.
January 13, 1842. 3w43

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.
Feb. 14. 1842. 41

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

SALT RHEUM.

THE subscriber having, as he has reason to believe, discovered a certain cure for the Salt Rheum; and which may also be considered as a remedy for various other humors or cutaneous diseases, would inform the public that he has applied for and received the United States Letters Patent, from the proper authority at the city of Washington, for said remedy, which he denominates a Compound for the cure of the Salt Rheum and other Diseases of the Skin.

He is aware that some may doubt whether there is any cure for disease. He has often doubted it himself. Many things scribed to [illegible] seemed impossible are now accomplished.

In the spring of 1838, himself dreadfully afflicted with it had well nigh given [illegible] hope of recovery. It received from a friend a list of months together, was own fields and forests, and administered chiefly plaint, which articles he immediately to be good for With these things, and others, which he had to be procured, gree beneficial, he formed a compound, and applied it some deceased and distressed frame. In three weeks, (he can say this truth and pleasure, and he ought to do it with much gratitude,) he was comparatively well; and shortly after was restored to perfect health, so far as regards Salt Rheum; and continues so to this day, a period of seven years.

Thousands of persons afflicted by this grievous malady, have made use of this remedy, and as far as he can learn, it has rarely failed to give satisfaction. In many cases its good effects have been truly wonderful.

He will not state, as too many do, that his Compound is a cure for all diseases; but he has reason to believe that it is not only a cure for the Salt Rheum, but good for all humors, such as Ring Worm, Scald Head, Shingles, Leprosy, Itch, and especially good for the barber's or Jackson Itch, &c. &c. It has also been used for the Piles with the best effect.

No person can fear any evil from it, however old, or young, or feeble, for it is simple and may be applied with safety.

The following certificates and recommendations show how effectual this remedy is, when properly applied, viz:—

Mr. N. A. Sprague, Agent for Nantucket, in a letter dated April 24th, 1840, to the patentee, says:—Many cures have been performed on this Island by using your *Compound.* In fact, in no instance where I have sold it, has it failed to give great satisfaction. I wish you to send me another box containing as the last, viz. 100 packages.

This newly discovered and valuable medicine, Trufant's Patent Compound, has already been proved by hundreds in this vicinity, to be a sure cure for *Salt Rheum.* It has affected cures after REGULAR PHYSICIANS had declared that the patients were incurable.

From the Portland Christian Mirror.

SALT RHEUM—TRUFANT'S COMPOUND.

We copy the following paragraph from the Lincoln Telegraph published in Bath, the residence of Mr. Trufant. The character of the man, the circumstances in which he made his discovery, as well as the many effectual tests to which his remedy has been subjected, are an adequate guard to the public against imposition. The use of it by a member of our family has done much to secure our confidence in its efficacy. We hope Mr. Trufant will not suffer his care in the preperation to abate a single iota, in consequence of the growing demand for his compound. Let it not degenerate.

Remedy for Salt Rheum.—We call attention to the advertisement of this valuable medicine in another column. It has been supposed that no infallible remedy for this loathesome disease could be found. But from the numerous testimonials from individuals in almost every part of the country, which we have seen, and from the personal testimony of many of our friends and acquaintances, who have received permanent benefit from his medicine, we are constrained to believe that Mr TRUFANT has succeeded in discovering a compound which, if applied in a faithful manner, will entirely cure even the most obstinate cases. It is but a short time since Mr. Trufant has consented to spread this medicine before the public, but already many thousands have been induced to try it, and so far as can be ascertained, with the most flattering success, as the numerous certificates of patients, and letters from agents, now in his possession, will abundantly show. Not only is this remedy becoming exceedingly popular in this country, but by mere accident a bottle or package was carried by one of our shipmasters to an acquaintance in Havre, France. The properties of the medicine having been amply and wonderfully proved in an astonishing cure, the effect has been that orders for large quantities have been directed to the proprietor, to be forwarded to Havre and its vicinity. All who are troubled with the Salt Rheum, will do well to give it a faithful trial.

The undersigned, inhabitants of Bath, certify that we have used the medicine prepared by William B. Trufant, as a remedy for the Salt Rheum, and have found it to be the best we have ever known; and having no doubt that it is a valuable discovery, take the liberty to recommend it to all who are afflicted with that inveterate malady.

Daniel Marston, Jr.	Nath'l Swasy,
Thomas Donnel,	William Gardiner,
Elwill Robinson,	Jesse Russell,
A. L. Stimson,	A. W. Turner,
James Hamilton,	Aaron Donnell,
Henry C. Donnell,	Martin Anderson,
Thos. P. I. Webb,	Elisha Higgins,
Luke Lambard,	H. B. Webb, Jr.

Prepared and sold by the subscriber at his store in Water street, Bath, Maine. Also, by

Wm. E. GOODNOW, Norway,

Agent for the County of Oxford. The following persons are also appointed Agents, viz:—Andover, Lewis Crockett; Bethel Hill, R. A. Chapman & Co.; Dixfield, C. T. Chase;—Greenwood, J. & W. Stevens; Hartford, W. Hall; Woodstock, J. R. Briggs; Rumford, Otis C. Bolster; Sumner, ——; Waterford, Jotham Goodnow; Albany, —— Lovejoy.

Price—One Dollar, with full dirdetions.

All letters from abroad must be Post paid.
WM. B. TRUFANT.
March 1, 1842. eoply43

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, I shall sell at Public Auction, at the Store of Ebenezer Drake in North Paris, on Thursday, the thirty-first day of March instant, at one o'clock, P. M. all the right in equity which Gilman Rowe, late of said Paris, Physician, deceased, had at the time of his decease to redeem the homestead farm on which he then lived, containing about one hundred and fifty acres of land, and the buildings thereon—the same being subject to a mortgage to Lewis B. Stowell for about fourteen hundred dollars. Also one other piece of land being parts of Lots No. 25 and 26 in the seventh Range of Lots in said Paris containing almost thirty-eight acres. Also one other piece of land being part of Lots No. 27 and 28 in the sixth Range in said Paris, containing twenty-six acres the two last pieces subject to a mortgage to Abizer Andrews for about three hundred and thirty dollars, and also the widow's right of dower.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

For further particulars enquire of
WM. RUSS Adm'r.
Paris, March 1, 1842. *3w43

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold, at the store of Ebenezer Drake, North Paris, on the 31st day of March 1842, at two o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, and interest, which the estate of Antepass Durell, late of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, deceased, has in the "Samuel Dunham farm," so called, in said Woodstock, it being the farm whereon said Dunham lived, at his decease. Also all the right, title, and interest, which said Durell's estate has in the Silas Billings farm, so called, in said Woodstock—it being the same farm whereon said Billings now lives. The above named farms were mortgaged to said Durell, and entry has been made under said mortgages, and possession taken of each of said farms, to foreclose the said mortgages. The amount due on said mortgages, is about $600, on each. Sale is under license from the Probate Court, Oxford County.
ASAPH KITTREDGE, Adm'r.
Paris, March 1, 1842. 3w43

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,
Attorney at Law,
BUCKFIELD, Me.

HAVING been supplied with all necessary papers, is now ready to assist those who purpose to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. Any business under said Act entrusted to him will be faithfully attended to.
March 3, 1842. 44

THE LION OF THE DAY.

THE OLD DUTCH OR GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

TO the Citizens of the United States and the Canadas is respectfully submitted this Directory to the means for regaining that which has been partially, and in some instances totally lost.

What blessing should be prized above that of observe who knows better how to prize the blessing approaches, have been deprived of it? It is one which are calculated to contains a wise injunction means are now before this enlightened community. They are accessible to the We should in the rich, and I trust that those upon whom Regard the stealth- ings of Divine Institution of man as one of the finest Systems of Divine workmanship, and the Laws by which When than in the councils of and directed, as originating injunctions of the latter as to provide the best for the former.

Heaven, will so far

This Pill is composed of most flattering recommendations, subscribed It is eminent Medical gentlemen, not only in this Country by also in Europe; that I offer this valuable Medicine to this American People.

Time and full opportunity for a fair and impartial trial have placed the Lion of the Day beyond the brand of Imposition, Humbug, Quackery, &c.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the vegetable kingdom, (being entirely free from any drug of a deleterious nature,) and adapted *particularly* to the cleansing of the Stomach, Blood, and the various secretions of the Human System, Billious Fevers, and Cholic, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Scarlet Rash, Dispepsia, Heartburn, Costiveness, Asthma, and Liver Complaint have been cured, by using these Pills according to the directions accompanying each box.

It is not intended that this Medicine is a cure for all Diseases to which the human system is liable.

Many efforts have been made to compound a Medicine which would cure all Diseases, but have *failed*. Those Diseases enumerated above, are within the power of these Pills and a sure cure or relief is warranted.

Price 37 1-2 cents.

Paris Hill, H. HUBBARD; South Paris, Otis H. Paine; North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee; Norway, E. G. Shackley, Wm. E. Goodnow; Oxford, Joseph Chaffin, Seth G. Lane, Leonard Brown; Livermore, Job Haskell; East Livermore, Thomas Haskell, Jr.; Livermore Falls, Kimball & Walker; Canton, Joseph Holland, John Hearsey; Dixfield, Charles L. Curtis; East Rumford, Alvin Bolster; Rumford Center, D. K. Knapp, Joshua Graham; Rumford Point, Otis C. Bolster; Bethel, Elias M. Carter, Washington Bray; Rumford Falls, Charles S. Winslow. eply16

THE MOST HIGHLY APPROVED MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is believed to be deservedly the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for Coughs, Cold, Asthma or Phthisic, Consumption, and Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about fifteen years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the most safe as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Proprietors have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who make use of it in the practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Doct. Amory Hunting,	Doct. Samuel Morrill,
" Truman Abel,	" Timothy Bayles,
" Jere. Ellsworth,	" Albert Guild.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Thomas Brown.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed, Gent.,—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends, it has never dissappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have it.

THOMAS BROWN, M. D.

Concord, N. H., May 11, 1831.

Messrs. Reed, Wing & Cutler, Gentlemen,—I feel it a duty I owe the public, and especially to hundreds of my fellow beings who are now suffering under different diseases of the lungs, to give you a statement of the good effects I have experienced from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Having from my youth up been troubled with different complaints of the lungs, such as spitting of blood, a dry troublesome cough, frequently hoarseness, with sever fits of coughing, and indeed all the symptoms of consumption, and from time to time I have consulted several eminent pysicians, and have taken much medicine, but I received little or no relief, and at last they told me there was no help for me; that my case was beyond their medicine. In the spring of 1827 I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable Pulminary Balsam. I obtained two bottles, and on trial I was surprised to find so sudden and effectual relief which it gave me, and after using it about five weeks all my complaints were entirely removed, and I was restored to good health. Since that time I have kept it constantly by me, in case of appearance of any of the above complaints.

I have known a large number of cases where all other medicines have failed of affording any relief, the Balsam was at length resorted to, and speedily effected a cure. I would therefore recommend to every person that has any of the above complaints, on their first appearance to take the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which they will find a safe, convenient and positive cure. Respect'l yours, T. P. MERRIAM.

New Bedford, Mass., July 30, 1841.

☞ *Counterfeits.*—Beware of Imposition. Each genuine Bottle is enclosed in a *blue* wrapper, on which is a *yellow* label, signed by WM. JON'N, CUTLER. None other can be genuine of a later date than *December* 1839. The signature of SAMPSON REED will be continued for a short time.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are "*Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam*," "*American Pulminary Balsom*," "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup*," "*Pulmonary Balsam*," *and others.* Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine. Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam."

For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Lowe & Reed) wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, paints and dye stuffs, No. 54 Chatham Street, Boston, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price 50 cents.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19

DR. SEARS' UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN,

Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THESE truly Vegetable Pills are eminently useful in all cases where Physic is required. They operate more effectually upon the LIVER and BILIARY DUCTS, than any ever before offered to the public. They consequently set the Bile, which is the natural Physic of the system at liberty, thus removing costiveness, curing Dyspepsia, liver complaint, indigestion, Dropsy, and all other diseases which depend on an impure state of the BLOOD. In point of economy as well as efficacy, these Pills are without a rival as the price for a box of thirty pills is only twenty-five cents. They are warranted to be composed of the very best materials. For certificates o cures and further particulars see bill of directions, which accompanies each Box.

☞All persons who sell the genuine article will be furnished with a Certificate of Agency signed by the proprietor in his own hand writing.

All orders and communications may be directed to BLASDEL & THURSTON, East Thomaston, the present proprietors.

AGENTS *for the BLOOD-ROOT PILLS in Oxford County:*

HIRAM HUBBARD, and THOMAS CROCKER, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, SouthParis; L. Washburn, North Paris; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; L. S. Bumpus, and S. Myrick, Hebron; O. Taylor, Oxford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford Corner; O. C. Bolster Rumford Point; Graham, Rumford; J. C. Kimball, Bethel Hill; J. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; C. Howe, Sumner; Wm. Walker, Peru; A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P. Clark, Mitchell & Bradford, Turner; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Coolidge, A. Hobbs, and L. Waterman, Livermore; C. H. Crafts, Minot. 1y10

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

FRANCIS F. HAINES, Administrator of the estate of Stephen Emerson, late of Livermore, having presented his final account of said estate and said Eunice give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore in said county, on the 21st day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

LORING COPELAND, Administrator on the estate of Joseph Copeland, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his 2d account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, it was

Ordered,

That the said Loring Copeland give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner, in said county, on the 22d day of September next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, * 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

AMERICA BISBEE, surviving partner of Simeon Ryerson, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said America Bisbee give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of *April* next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

GEORGE FRENCH, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Daniel French, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate, it was

Ordered,

That the said George French give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, * 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

JOB PRINCE, Administrator of the estate of Barnum Jones, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, having presented his petition for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of two hundred and seventy-five dollars, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and incidental charges; it was

Ordered,

That the said Prince give notice to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 2nd Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tue day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

HANNAH ABBOTT, Administratrix of the estate of Timothy Abbott, late of Andover, in said county, deceased, having presented her petiton for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of the just debts of said deceased and incidental charges, it was

Ordered,

That the said Hannah give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, aforesaid, three weeks successively that they may appear at Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the 2nd Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; * 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

CALEB SWANN, of Denmark, in said county, having presented his petition praying that Hannah Warren, Administratrix of the estate of John Warren, late of Denmark, aforesaid, deceased, may be empowered to make and execute a deed to him of certain premises situated in Brownfield, agreeably to the conditions of a Bond given by the said John Warren to said Petitioner before the decease of said John, and from executing which Deed the said John has been prevented by death, it was

Ordered,

That the said Swann give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at *Paris*, on the 2d Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

NATHANIEL O. RYERSON, Guardian of Moses Butterfield, Lunatic, having presented his first account of Guardianship of the estate of said Butterfield—

Ordered,

That the said Ryerson give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 2nd Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

A true Copy, * 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ARABELLA CARTER, Guardian of Samuel R. Carter a minor heir of Timothy J. Carter, late of said Paris, deceased, having presented her petition for license to sell certain real estate of said Ward situated in Bethel, in said county, for the purpose of putting out and securing the proceeds thereof to said Ward, on interest, it was

Ordered,

That the said Arabella Carter give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 2d Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register

within and for the County of March, in the year of our Lord and forty-two—

ANDREW CILL, of Andover, in said county, having presented his petition, praying that the Administrator on the estate of Ingalls Bragg, late of said Andover, deceased, may be authorized to execute to him a conveyance of certain premises situated in said Andover, in pursuance of an agreement entered into between said Merrill and said deceased previous to the decease of said Ingalls Bragg, and from completing which contract to convey said premises to said Merrill the said Ingalls Bragg was prevented by death; it was

Ordered,

That the said Merrill give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 2d Tuesday of *April* next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

CHARLES R. LOCKE, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Samuel B. Locke, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his petition to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars to enable him to pay the debts of said deceased and incidental charges, it was

Ordered,

That the said Charles give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two,—

ESTHER WHITE, Widow of Francis White, late of Dixfield, in said county, deceased, having presented her petition for dower in the real estate of said deceased, it was

Ordered,

That the said Esther White give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy; 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

BRANCH LEAVITT, named Executor of the last Will and Testament of Isaac Leavitt, late of Turner, in said county deceased, having presented the same for probate—

Ordered,—

That the said Branch Leavitt give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 2d Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

A true Copy; 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

SULLIVAN ANDREWS, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Rhoda Gray, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered,

That the said Andrews give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 2nd Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Wil and Testament of said deceased.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

A true Copy, 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

JOSEPH G. TOWLE, Administrator on the estate of William Towle, late of Albany, in the county of Carroll, in the State of New Hampshire, deceased, having presented his petition for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges, it was

Ordered,

That the Administrator give notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 21 Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

TIMOTHY CROCKETT, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Brown, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, having presented his last account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, it was

Ordered,

That the said Crorkett give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 2nd Tuesday of *April* next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY. Register.

A true Copy, 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

HEPSEY COOPER, Administratrix of the estate of Sullivan Cooper, late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, having presented her final account of her administration of the estate of the said deceased; it was

Ordered,

That the said Hepsey give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore, in said County, on the 21st day of Sept. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the 1st Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

CARLOTTE RICHARDSON, widow of Andrew Richardson, late of Greenwood, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased, it was

Ordered,

That the said Charlotte Richardson give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 2d Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

HARRIET D. WARD, widow of Jonathan H. Ward, late of Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, having presented her petition for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased, and also her petition for dower in the real estate of said deceased—

Ordered,

That the said Harriet give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

ON the petition of JOSEPH LOVEJOY, Guardian of Emiline Wardwell, and others, minor heirs of Isaac Wardwell, late of Albany, in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell the interest of said minors in certain real estate situated in Albany, aforesaid, for the purpose of putting out and securing as said minors the proceeds thereof on interest; it was

Ordered,

That the said Lovejoy give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 2d Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy; 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

FRANCIS F. HAINES, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Moses Page, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, having presented his final account of his administration of the estate of said deceased; it was

Ordered,

That the said Haines give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Livermore, in said county, on the 21st day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy; 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

WILLIAM B. McWAIN, Guardian of Leavitt B. McWain and others, minor heirs of David McWain, late of Waterford, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his Guardianship of the estate of said wards, it was

Ordered,

That the said William give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, on the 2nd Tuesday of April next at ten of the clock, in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 44

Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

CYPRIAN STEVENS, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Simon S. Stevens, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Cyprian Stevens give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 2nd Tuesday of April, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy. 44

Attest—*GEO. F. EMERY*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the 1st Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ON the Petition of Hiram Cole praying that the Executor of the last Will and Testament of William Cole, late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, may be authorized to sell and convey to him certain real estate situated in Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, in pursuance of a contract in writing signed by said deceased, and from completing which the said deceased was prevented by death, it was

Ordered,

That the said Hiram Cole give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 2nd Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register

A true Copy; 44

Attest—*GEO. F. EMERY*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the 1st Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

ON the Petition of Hiram Cole praying that the Executor of the last Will and Testament of William Cole, late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, may be authorized to sell and convey to him certain real estate situated in Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, in pursuance of a contract in writing signed by said deceased, and from completing which the said deceased was prevented by death, it was

Ordered,

That the said Hiram Cole give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 2nd Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register

A true Copy; 44

Attest—*GEO. F. EMERY*, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

BENJAMIN RUSSELL,

late of Bethel, in the County of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JAMES WALKER.

March 1, 1842. *44

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

SIMEON FULLER,

late of Rumford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOSIAH DUDLEY.

Paris, March 1, 1842. 44

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JAMES WALKER,

late of Greenwood, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to *SAMUEL BARKER*.

March 1, 1842. *44

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

SOLOMON H. MILLIKEN,

late of Denmark in the county of Oxford, deceas'd, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to *LEVI P. SAWYER*.

January 18th, 1842. 44

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JOHN TILSON,

late of Hartford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to *CYRUS THOMPSON, Jr.*

Hartford, March 1, 1842. 44

A NATURAL REMEDY,

Suited to our constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,

Of the North American College of Health.

These extraordinary Pills are composed of Plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs however well they may be compounded; and as the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS* are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to direction, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of disease) in an easy and *NATURAL MANNER;* and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now say without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms, but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic goodness, than from extensive advertising. It has been deemed proper, however, to offer the following opinions of the public press, merely to show that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills is not confined to any one section, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city, recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK Medicines, as they are indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D's constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

CAUTION.

This is to inform the public, that all genuine medicine has on the side of the boxes,

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

(INDIAN PURGATIVE,)

Of the North American College of Health.

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "*Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year 1840, by* WM. WRIGHT, *in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of Pennsylvania*"

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT

Of the North American College of Health

and that Pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with Certificates of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base importers.

Beware of one A. L. NORCROSS, who is selling a Counterfeit Pill.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed

AGENTS.

THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; O. H. Paine, South Paris; Ephraim Atwood, Buckfield; Winslow Hall, Hartford; John M. Deshon, Canton; Wm E Goodnow, Norway; Chas Durell, Oxford; Wm F Welch, Welchville; Wm Cousins, Poland; Joseph Freeman, Minot Corner; James F Davis, Danville; John B Jones, Lewiston Falls; Mitchell & Bradford, Turner Village; John Blake & Son, Turner.

Sept. 1841. eSpisoreply 18

THEODORA KNEELAND

HAS just returned from Boston, and offers a beautiful assortment of

MOUSELIN DE LAINES, ARMENES, SAXONY GLOVES,

CALICOES,

From eleven to thirty cts. per yard.

Silk & Cotton Velvet.

SHAWLS; GLOVES; TRIMMINGS for Gentlemen's Clothes.

Dress & Bonnet Silk.

CLOAK CLOTHS.

A splendid assortment of RIBBONS, LACES, and a variety of smaller articles at low prices.

Miss M. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order.

Oxford, Nov. 1841. tf27

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

FLORENCE BONNETS,

LATEST FALL PATTERN, AND FASHIONABLE STYLE OF TRIMMINGS,

FOR sale as low as they can be purchased in Portland, by G. J. ORDWAY.

Norway Village, Nov. 22d, 1841. 1sep4w20

Dr. T. H. Brown,

SURGEON DENTIST,

PARIS HILL.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Atwell,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms; the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for *cash in advance*, and no credit will be given for a longer period than *three months*.

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Book and Job Printing

Executed with neatness and despatch.